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December 1976

DOCTOR OF ENGINEERING

INTERNSHIP REPORT

by

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This is an internship report submitted to the College of Engineering of Texas A&M University in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Engineering.

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INTERNSHIP REPORT

GENERAL

Purpose of the report. This report is written to record my performance in relation to a set of objectives and goals established early in the internship. The purpose of the report is to relate my efforts -- successes and failures -- that led to the attainment or the non-attainment of my objectives and goals.

Position in the organization. On January 1, 1975, I accepted a position on the professional staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee. The Senate Armed Services Committee staff consists of twenty-four persons -- fourteen professional and ten clerical. The professional staff generally have areas of functional expertise and are responsible for Department of Defense matters in their functional area. My functional area of responsibility is primarily military construction; however, in addition I am responsible for matters relating to the management of military installations, strategic stockpiling of critical materials, and Department of Defense lands set aside as crude oil reserves. It is within the framework of these responsibilities that I set objectives and will measure performance in this report.

Supervisors. The amount of direct supervision in my position is quite limited. Most of my time is spent on personally initiated activities pursuant to my areas of functional responsibility. The Chairman of the Committee, Senator John C. Stennis (D-Ms.), hires the professional staff. The staff is headed by a Chief Counsel and Staff Director, Mr. T. Edward Braswell, who is my internship supervisor. In my areas of functional responsibility I respond directly to chairmen of two subcommittees -- Senator Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) on the Military Construction Subcommittee and Senator Howard Cannon (D-Nv.) on the National Stockpile and Naval Petroleum Reserves Subcommittee.

INTERNSHIP OBJECTIVES

Background. My original internship objectives were submitted on February 25, 1976 and approved on March 9, 1976. Progress reports have been provided monthly as required during the internship period. For the purposes of my internship I established "objectives" as broad, long range "targets", and "goals" as short or intermediate range "targets" that are subordinated to and support the accomplishment of "objectives". I further separated "objectives" and "goals" into "professional" and "personal" categories to attempt to define, first what I wanted to accomplish on

the job and, second, what I wanted to achieve personally. These objectives and goals are reproduced below.

Professional.

-- Objective I: Accomplish the enactment of the Fiscal Year 1977 Military Construction Authorization Bill by June 30, 1976. (For the first time Congress is operating under a time schedule established by the Budget Reform Act of 1972. This Act established specific milestones for the accomplishment of authorizing legislation and requires passage of new authorizing legislation by September 15th of each year. The June 30, 1976 date is therefore ambitious and heavily dependent on the action of the House in accomplishing the companion bill for military construction authorization and on the schedule of commitments of the Senators who will play a primary role in accomplishing the Senate's bill. However, since this is an election year and party conventions can be expected to consume much of the months of July and August, early enactment is desirable.)

-- Goal Number 1: Increase the emphasis within the Department of Defense on energy conservation practices in construction.

-- Goal Number 2: Review and reorient as necessary the pollution abatement programs of the Department of Defense in view of evolving air and water quality standards.

- Goal Number 3: Accelerate the Department of Defense's efforts to improve the physical security of nuclear weapons' storage sites.
- Goal Number 4: Investigate the impact of the Davis-Bacon Act provisions on the Federal construction effort.
- Goal Number 5: Validate the requirement for a major Federal investment in a proposed new facility to permit testing of the next generation of jet engines. (The Administration is proposing such a facility at a cost of \$437 million.)
- Goal Number 6: Where necessary, identify and cause the Department of Defense to standardize construction programming procedures that now vary by Armed Service.
- Goal Number 7: Examine the Department of Defense's proposal to charge occupants of military housing a "fair rental" (rather than forfeiting their housing allowance) and foster a Senate position on the proposal.

Personal.

- Objective I: Become more familiar with the method of operation of the entire Federal construction community.

-- Objective II: Visit and investigate in detail all military installations where the proposed program for Fiscal Year 1977 exceeds \$50 million.

-- Objective III: Participate with and make a positive contribution to two or more of the engineering professional groups.

INTERNSHIP ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Report Approach. In reporting on my internship, I will first discuss my role in the enactment of the Fiscal Year 1977 Military Construction Authorization Act in some detail, since all of my professional objectives and goals concern the enactment of that law. Then I shall address each objective and goal in specific terms. In so doing I will refer to certain pertinent documents which are attached to this report as appendices. I will use parenthetical references to those appendices; for example, (A; 10-14) refers to Appendix A, pages 10 to 14.

Fiscal Year 1977 Military Construction Authorization Act.

The Department of Defense submits an annual request to Congress for authorization and appropriations to construct military facilities around the world. This request for legislation reaches the Congress shortly after release of the annual Federal Budget and bills are introduced "by request" in both the Senate and the House

of Representatives. (See Appendix A for the Administration's bill as received by the Congress.) The bills are immediately referred to the Armed Services Committees of the respective Houses for review and recommendation.

For the past several years the military construction program has totalled about three billion annually. For Fiscal Year 1977 (beginning October 1, 1976) the request was for \$3,368,215,000 in new authorization.

The bill is subdivided into seven "Titles" or subject categories. Titles I through IV contain specific dollar authorization for named military installations for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defense Agencies respectively. Title V contains new authority for the construction, maintenance and operation of military family housing. Title VI contains the General Provisions which prescribe conditions under which the military construction program can be accomplished. Title VII contains omnibus dollar authority for each of the Reserve Forces by component.

Although the bill generally authorizes dollars for specific installations, there is usually more than one construction project at each installation, and information relating to specific projects is furnished by the Defense

Department to the appropriate Committees along with the request for the legislation. This detailed information is contained in "justification books" and provides the basis for the review by the Committee. In the case of the Fiscal Year 1977 request which included over 600 projects there were fourteen "justification books", each consisting of several hundred pages of project justification details.

My role in the legislative process began on February 5, 1976, with the receipt of requested legislation and justification books from the various Services and the Department of Defense. My first activity was to scan all the material looking for trends, departures from tradition, and areas for possible emphasis. From this initial review I planned several trips to installations that I felt should be looked at personally and I identified areas of intended emphasis. (These areas of emphasis correspond in general to the goals established under Objective I.)

My next activity was to read carefully all the justification data, writing down or dictating questions wherever the justification was unclear or conflicting. These questions were then typed, sorted by Title, and given to the various Services with instruction to prepare responses within two weeks.

After written responses to questions were received, programming and engineering representatives of each of the Services were called in for face-to-face consultation concerning their program. Once this had been completed, a revised set of questions was prepared, building on the original question set. This revised set of questions formed the basis of formal, public hearings.

Once I was ready with revised questions, I reported to Senator Symington that we should proceed with hearings and gave him suggested dates and agenda. Senator Symington agreed and hearings were set for March 31, April 2, and April 26.

Preparation for hearings involves a great deal of administrative detail and coordination. Subsequent to the initial round of hearings held as scheduled above, the issue of progress on facilities to improve the security of nuclear weapons was of sufficient concern to warrant a further, classified hearing which was held on April 28. The record of these hearings is contained in Appendix B. It was not possible during the course of the hearings to ask all of the questions that I had prepared, so these questions were simply furnished to the appropriate Service and they were asked to respond to them for the record.

With formal hearings complete, I was next required to prepare a "markup" recommendation for the subcommittee. Based on the research that I had done on the bill, I prepared a list of projects that I thought should be deleted, reduced, modified, or added, and I developed changes to the legislative language that I felt were appropriate. In addition, I drafted portions of the Committee report pertaining to key issues. When I had completed this work and assembled a "mark-up" package showing all the revisions, I advised Senator Symington that we were ready for a Subcommittee "mark-up" session.

Subcommittee markup was held on May 6, 1976. Each subcommittee member was provided a package containing a cover memorandum summarizing the changes I recommended with details of the changes and draft report language attached. Senator Symington read a short statement to the subcommittee that I had prepared for him and then asked me to explain the proposed "markup". I did so and after some discussion on various items the Subcommittee agreed to report the recommendations without change to the full Committee.

The full Committee met to consider the Subcommittee's recommendations on May 13, 1976. Again, I prepared essentially the same package that I had put before subcommittee members except I had completed the draft Committee

report and sent it to the Government Printing Office where it had been printed in draft (called "gallies"). Senator Symington reported to the full Committee on the Subcommittee's recommendations by reading a statement that I had prepared for him and asking me to explain the details to the Committee. The full Committee discussed the bill at some length and ordered the bill reported after adding three projects -- one at the Naval Academy on behalf of Senator Taft and two at Fort Hood, Texas, on behalf of Senator Tower.

Following the full Committee markup, I revised the bill and the report to reflect the Committee additions and prepared them for submission by Senator Symington to the Senate. The bill was reported to the Senate on May 13, 1976 and a copy of the report is attached as Appendix C.

On May 20, 1976, the Senate considered the bill. Senator Symington was "floor manager" of the bill and I accompanied him on the floor of the Senate. I was armed with fact sheets and information on a variety of subjects in anticipation of issues that might be raised on the floor. After an unsuccessful attempt by Senator Tower to amend the bill to exclude the applicability of the Davis-Bacon Act the bill was passed, as reported, by a vote of 80-3. My role in the floor action included, not only

anticipating issues as mentioned above, but also in preparing Senator Symington's opening statement and in steering Senator Symington through parliamentary processes to be sure the bill was properly considered under the rules of the Senate.

During the same time frame that the Senate had been considering the construction bill, the House of Representatives had considered and passed a companion bill which contained substantial differences from the Senate version. A Conference Committee was designated by both Houses to resolve the differences in the two bills. Members of the Subcommittees on Military Construction of the two Houses constituted the Conference Committee.

Prior to the meeting of the Conference, I met informally with my House counterpart and we put together and had printed a Conference worksheet detailing every item that was in contention between the two bills -- a total of 78 items. At the staff level we negotiated agreement on all but about six of these items and so noted on the conference worksheets. The Conference met on two occasions, and after agreeing to accept those items resolved by staff, they concentrated on the six remaining items. I had to be prepared to speak or provide information on the six remaining conference items during the deliberations.

On June 9, 1976, the report from the Conference was filed (See Appendix D) and was subsequently passed by a voice vote in the House of Representatives on June 16, 1976, and in the Senate on June 17, 1976.

On July 2, 1976, President Ford vetoed the bill, objecting only to Section 612 pertaining to the realignment of military installations. Section 612 had appeared first in the House bill and was drafted largely by Representative "Tip" O'Neill (D-Ma.), and who was facing the loss of Fort Devens, Massachusetts, as a result of an ongoing Army study. Announcements by the Services of other potential base closures that were being studied generated support for the O'Neill amendment from other affected House members. The original O'Neill amendment severely restricted the powers of the Chief Executive and, I felt, would incur a Presidential veto. I received calls from several Senator's offices, after the O'Neill amendment was passed by the House, indicating that they intended to offer the same amendment to the Senate bill. I felt that the original O'Neill amendment was overly restrictive and would only result in a veto; however, if it were to be offered on the Senate floor the amendment would be accepted by Senator Symington who was also facing a major cutback in his state, and consequently by the rest of the Senate.

So I drafted a revised version of the O'Neill amendment which paralleled the current Defense Department base realignment procedures and which I felt did not usurp the prerogatives of the President and convinced Senator Symington to include it in the Subcommittees mark-up recommendations. This version was passed by the Senate. In Conference, the Senate version was modified slightly and then accepted by both Houses. However, even the modified form that I had drafted was so objectionable to the Defense Department that they recommended veto and the President's veto followed.

On July 22, 1976, the House of Representatives voted to override the veto by a vote of 270-131 -- two more than the necessary two-thirds majority. Later on the same day, I accompanied Senator Symington on the floor of the Senate and after considerable debate the Senate sustained the veto by a vote of 51-42 -- eleven votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority.

I went to work again on a compromise amendment in an effort to accommodate the President's most serious objections. I worked with both the Defense Department and the staffs of the Senators supporting a Muskie amendment which was similar to the vetoed provision and

developed a compromise provision that was presented to the full Committee which considered the bill directly without referring it to Subcommittee. After much discussion the full Committee accepted the modified amendment, changing a few words, and ordered the bill reported. The report of the Committee, which I wrote, is attached at Appendix E.

On September 15, 1976, I again accompanied Senator Symington on the floor of the Senate when the second military construction bill was considered. Prior to floor action I had met with the staffs of Senator Muskie and others proposing to amend the bill and convinced them to drop their amendment in favor of the Committee amendment. They agreed to drop their amendment provided there would be a colloquy on the Senate floor between the original sponsors of the amendment and Senator Symington to add to the legislative history regarding the intent of the amendment. The questions and responses to be used on the floor were worked out in advance by staff. The Senate passed the second military construction bill by a vote of 82-2.

On September 16, 1976, the House of Representatives by voice vote accepted the Senate amendment clearing the bill for action by the President.

The President signed the bill on September 30, 1976, and it became Public Law 94-431. (See Appendix F.)

Professional Objectives and Goals.

My principle professional objective was to enact the Fiscal Year 1977 Military Construction Authorization Bill by June 30, 1976. The foregoing discussion of Public Law 94-431, indicates that, had the bill not been vetoed, enactment would have been possible by June 30, 1976. As it was, enactment occurred on September 30, 1976 and for the first time in many years, the military departments had a construction bill enacted into law prior to the start of the fiscal year. This should provide two very visible benefits to the program. First, contracts for the projects can be advertised early (beginning October 1, 1976) and inflation costs of about one percent per month will be saved. (In past years when enactment did not occur until well into the fiscal year, advertising was done in the March-May time frame, adding six to nine percent to the project cost over what might have been realized had the projects been advertised at the start of the fiscal year.) Second, award of contracts in the Fall should significantly shorten construction times for most of the country because many projects can be "closed-in" during the first summer

to permit interior finish work to proceed in an orderly manner during the first winter without lost time. (Spring awards which were common in past years did not give contractors time to get projects "out of the ground" and "closed in" prior to the onset of winter and work slowed or came to a halt during the first winter.)

My first goal or "sub-objective" was to increase the emphasis within the Department of Defense on energy conservation measures in construction. In my role, there are two primary means to get the attention of the Defense Department and to increase the emphasis in a particular area. First, I can increase the emphasis by highlighting the subject during hearings and this was done (B; 78-80, 256-257, 322-326, 468-479). In addition, the committee report language and the law itself can be modified to emphasize certain aspects and this likewise was done (C; 11-12 and D; 18).

Regarding goal number two concerning pollution abatement programs, the Defense Department has been a leader in "cleaning up" its facilities as required by environmental legislation. However, the program has been quite expensive and the zero discharge requirement for 1983 will require significant continued investment. An effort

was made in the hearings to assess "where we are" and "where we are going" (B; 84-85, 257-258, 326-327, 469-470). Based on this testimony no action was considered necessary in either the report or the law.

Goal number three, to accelerate the Defense Department's efforts in improving the security of nuclear weapons storage sites, proved to be one of the top issues in the bill. The lack of priority for this program uncovered in the hearings led to two special actions. First, a separate special hearing was held on the subject (B; 545-565) and then, not only was the issue afforded special attention in the committee report, but a requirement for periodic status reporting was instituted (C; 4-5). This was also one of the key programs that I looked at when I travelled to Germany and the United Kingdom from October 24 through November 6, 1976.

The Davis-Bacon Act, referred to in goal four, is a relatively simple law that has complex, confusing, and often contradictory, implementing guidelines. Attempts to define the impact on the military construction program were made (B; 246-247), but proved difficult to forecast. At my suggestion Senator Tower attempted to amend the bill both in the committee and on the Senate floor to exclude this program from Davis-Bacon provisions. The opposition to this proposal

was unexpectedly violent resulting in a floor vote of 17-66 against such an amendment. I learned from this attempt that repeal of Davis-Bacon is impossible in today's climate, but major revision may be necessary and appropriate.

Goal number five was aimed at a specific project -- the Air Force's Aeropropulsion Systems Test Facility. This single project, estimated to cost \$437 million, is designed to permit testing of the next generation of jet engines. In addition to testimony from the Air Force, expert testimony was obtained from NASA, NSF and the aircraft engine industry (B; 59-65, 167-183). No opposition to the proposal could be found, so the project was authorized (C; 5).

Goal number six was directed toward one of the major problems in this bill -- differences in the programming procedures used by the various Services. Guidance to the Services by the Department of Defense is lacking. Three areas were chosen for particular attention -- the design of bachelor quarters, the application of inflation factors in the cost estimating process, and the handling of "morale and welfare" facilities. There are many references to these subjects throughout the hearings and special comment was made directing the Defense Department to standardize programming procedures on bachelor housing

design and morale and welfare facilities in the committee report (C; 10-11).

Goal number seven concerned the "fair market rental" concept in which the Department of Defense proposed to put military housing -- both bachelor and married -- on a paying basis (i.e., all military would be given the option of living on post, receiving a quarters allowance, and paying fair rental for their quarters or living off post). Hearings revealed that this concept was universally opposed by the Services and had more disadvantages than advantages (B; 238, 318-319, 463-464). The committee adopted the position that the concept of a "fair market rental" system has serious deficiencies (C; 8).

Personal Objectives.

My first personal objective, to become more familiar with the method of operation of the entire Federal construction community, is somewhat difficult to measure, but in the course of working on the military construction bill contacts with other Congressional staff and Federal agencies engaged in construction were inevitable. For example, I met and spoke with representatives HUD, DOT and GSA regarding their interface on particular engineering problems. I consulted with staff members on the Appropriations and Public Works committees to see how they approached their

legislation and to coordinate matters of joint interest. In addition, I identified and subscribed to numerous publications which provide statistics and commentary on various Federal construction programs. This particular objective is a continuing one that will be realized partly by the routine performance of my job, but which will require initiative and research before it can be reasonably accomplished.

I have strong personal feelings that visits to project sites are absolutely necessary if rational judgements are to be made. My objective was to visit every site where work in excess of \$50 million was planned. Based on the Department of Defense's requested legislation, I would have had to visit six locations: Fort Campbell, Kentucky; U.S. Forces, Europe; TRIDENT Site, Bangor, Washington; Arnold Engineering Test Center, Tennessee; Fort Polk, Louisiana; and Fort Stewart, Georgia. Visits to the TRIDENT Site and Fort Polk were made in calendar year 1975 and I did not feel that it was necessary or appropriate to visit them again in 1976. One-day visits were made to Arnold Engineering Test Center and Fort Stewart. As previously mentioned a two week trip was made to Europe concentrating on U.S. installations in Germany and Britain. I did not

manage to schedule a visit to Fort Campbell. In addition to these visits, specific issues arose which necessitated other travel and the following military installations were also visited during the internship period: Fort Hood, Texas; Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas; Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado; Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana; Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri; Charleston Naval Station, South Carolina; Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio; and U.S. installations on Guam.

My final personal objective was to increase my participation in engineering professional groups. My accomplishments in this area are not what I would like for them to be. I have visited at NSPE Headquarters and met key individuals, and I have submitted an article for consideration to the TPE, but the press of business has precluded getting involved to the degree that I feel appropriate. It is certainly an objective that I will keep and pursue in the future.

Other Job Accomplishments.

The military construction bill is not the only piece of legislation that I handled. I also managed the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 (Appendix G), the Supplemental Authorization for Restoration of Typhoon Damaged Facilities on Guam (Appendices H and I),

and the Stockpile Disposal Bill which was reported by the full Committee but not acted on by the full Senate (Appendix J). Each of these pieces of legislation required the same sequence of events as explained above for Public Law 94-431.

Conclusions.

Current management philosophers tout "management by objectives" as a procedure designed to systemize the management process and to make quantifiable progress toward specific objectives. My internship has proven to be a practical exercise in management by objectives. By forcing myself early in the legislative cycle to set objectives and goals, I identified the important issues early and concentrated on them. Some objectives and goals were attained, some partially attained, and a few were not successfully pursued; however, the process of early objective setting, periodic progress assessment, and post cycle analysis will definitely improve my ability to handle next year's bill. While I may not use quite the formal documentation that I have with this internship, I fully intend to pursue a management by objectives approach to legislative management in the future.

Appendices

Tab

- A Original Administration Bill
- B Hearings (Not included due to bulk)
- C Committee Report
- D Conference Report
- E Second Committee Report
- F P.L. 94-431
- G The Naval Petroleum Reserves
Production Act of 1976, P.L. 94-258
- H Guam Supplemental Bill Committee Report
- I Guam Supplemental Bill P.L. 94-508
- J Stockpile Disposal Committee Report

FEBRUARY 17, 1976

A BILL

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

4 SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or
5 develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, con-
6 structing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent
7 or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site
8 preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the
9 following acquisition and construction:

1 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

2 UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND

3 Fort Bragg, North Carolina, \$32,121,000.

4 Fort Campbell, Kentucky, \$76,382,000.

5 Fort Carson, Colorado, \$8,667,000.

6 Fort Hood, Texas, \$43,968,000.

7 Fort Lewis, Washington, \$214,000.

8 Fort McCoy, Wisconsin, \$1,268,000.

9 Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, \$1,142,000.

10 Fort Ord, California, \$14,453,000.

11 Fort Polk, Louisiana, \$48,879,000.

12 Fort Riley, Kansas, \$5,694,000.

13 Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Air Field, Georgia,
14 \$40,726,000.

15 Fort Wainwright, Alaska, \$15,102,000.

16 UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

17 Fort Belvoir, Virginia, \$8,977,000.

18 Fort Benning, Georgia, \$6,627,000.

19 Fort Eustis, Virginia, \$3,016,000.

20 Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, \$987,000.

21 Fort Knox, Kentucky, \$7,767,000.

22 Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, \$190,000.

23 Fort Lee, Virginia, \$1,115,000.

24 Fort Rucker, Alabama, \$1,841,000.

1 Fort Sill, Oklahoma, \$1,181,000.

2 Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, \$13,563,000.

3 UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT

4 OF WASHINGTON

5 Cameron Station, Virginia, \$1,265,000.

6 Fort McNair, District of Columbia, \$722,000.

7 UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

8 Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, \$726,000.

9 Detroit Arsenal, Michigan, \$340,000.

10 Holston Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee,

11 \$22,684,000.

12 Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas, \$493,000.

13 Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania, \$8,357,000.

14 Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, \$495,000.

15 Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts, \$118,000.

16 Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey, \$560,000.

17 Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas, \$6,934,000.

18 Pueblo Army Depot, Colorado, \$417,000.

19 Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia, \$25,663,-

20 000.

21 Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, \$1,126,000.

22 Scranton Army Ammunition Plant, Pennsylvania,

23 \$162,000.

24 Seneca Army Depot, New York, \$421,000.

- 1 Sharpe Army Depot, California, \$551,000.
2 Sierra Army Depot, California, \$1,489,000.
3 Tooele Army Depot, Utah, \$2,572,000.
4 USA Fuel Lubrication Research Laboratory, Texas,
5 \$469,000.
6 Watervliet Arsenal, New York, \$1,123,000.
7 White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, \$349,000.
8 Woodbridge Research Facilities, Virginia, \$2,130,000.
9 Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, \$6,978,000.

10 AMMUNITION FACILITIES

- 11 Holston Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee, \$1,118,-
12 000.
13 Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Indiana, \$6,758,000.
14 Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Texas, \$116,000.
15 Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Texas, \$86,000.
16 Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee, \$512,000.
17 Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia, \$387,000.
18 Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas, \$15,238,-
19 000.
20 Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee, \$285,-
21 000.

22 UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

- 23 United States Military Academy, West Point, New
24 York, \$2,857,000.

1 UNITED STATES ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

2 Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Colorado, \$244,000.

3 Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, Dis-
4 trict of Columbia, \$1,108,000.

5 UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY TRAFFIC COMMAND

6 Sunny Point Army Terminal, North Carolina, \$531,000.

7 NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

8 Various locations, \$2,575,000.

9 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

10 EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY, KOREA

11 Various locations, \$13,669,000.

12 UNITED STATES ARMY, JAPAN

13 Okinawa, \$124,000.

14 UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

15 Various locations, \$4,480,000.

16 UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

17 Germany, various locations, \$15,907,000.

18 Italy, various locations, \$1,088,000.

19 Various locations: For the United States share of the cost
20 of multilateral programs for the acquisition or construction
21 of military facilities and installations, including international
22 military headquarters, for the collective defense of the North
23 Atlantic Treaty Area, \$80,000,000: *Provided*, That within
24 thirty days after the end of each quarter, the Secretary of

1 the Army shall furnish to the Committees on Armed Services
2 and on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Repre-
3 sentatives a description of obligations incurred as the United
4 States share of such multilateral programs.

5 NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

6 Various locations, \$49,393,000.

7 SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or
8 develop Army installations and facilities by proceeding with
9 construction made necessary by changes in Army missions
10 and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) un-
11 foreseen security considerations, (2) new weapons develop-
12 ments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development
13 requirements, or (4) improved production schedules if the
14 Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such con-
15 struction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Au-
16 thorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of na-
17 tional security, and in connection therewith to acquire, con-
18 struct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or tem-
19 porary public works, including land acquisition, site prepara-
20 tion, appurtenances, utilities and equipment in the total
21 amount of \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the
22 Army, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed
23 Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, im-
24 mediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the
25 cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this

1 section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto.
2 This authorization will expire upon enactment of the sub-
3 sequent fiscal year Military Construction Authorization Act
4 except for those public works projects concerning which the
5 Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of
6 Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section
7 prior to that date.

8 TITLE II

9 SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or
10 develop military installations and facilities by acquiring,
11 constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing perma-
12 nent or temporary public works, including land acquisition,
13 site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for
14 the following acquisition and construction:

15 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

16 UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY

17 Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences,
18 Bethesda, Maryland, \$9,851,000.

19 TRIDENT FACILITIES

20 Various locations, \$140,472,000.

21 MARINE CORPS

22 Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Georgia, \$1,965,-
23 000.

24 Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina,
25 \$22,238,000.

1 Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington,
2 \$1,055,000.

3 NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

4 Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, \$221,000.

5 Naval Supply Corps School, Athens, Georgia, \$670,000.

6 Navy Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center,
7 Charleston, South Carolina, \$2,504,000.

8 Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tennessee, \$1,871,000.

9 Naval Submarine School, New London, Connecticut,
10 \$672,000.

11 Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode
12 Island, \$490,000.

13 Naval School of Diving and Salvage, Panama City,
14 Florida, \$10,800,000.

15 Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, \$116,000.

16 Naval Submarine Training Center, San Diego, Califor-
17 nia, \$3,520,000.

18 BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

19 National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland,
20 \$2,800,000.

21 Naval Regional Medical Center, Jacksonville, Florida,
22 \$7,393,000.

23 Portsmouth Naval Regional Medical Clinic, Kittery,
24 Maine, \$4,058,000.

1 Naval Regional Dental Center, Newport, Rhode Is-
2 land, \$1,975,000.

3 Naval Hospital, Orlando, Florida, \$23,850,000.

4 Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit No.
5 6, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$283,000.

6 Naval Regional Dental Center, San Diego, California,
7 \$2,501,000.

8 Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit No.
9 5, San Diego, California, \$1,270,000.

10 BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

11 Naval Personnel Center, New Orleans, Louisiana,
12 \$9,470,000.

13 CHIEF OF NAVAL MATERIAL

14 Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda, California,
15 \$1,191,000.

16 Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington,
17 \$10,876,000.

18 Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina,
19 \$5,184,000.

20 Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina,
21 \$8,796,000.

22 Polaris Missile Facility, Atlantic, Charleston, South
23 Carolina, \$2,315,000.

- 1 Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California,
2 \$950,000.
- 3 Naval Weapons Support Center, Crane, Indiana,
4 \$988,000.
- 5 Naval Weapons Station, Earle, New Jersey,
6 \$2,895,000.
- 7 National Parachute Test Range, El Centro, California,
8 \$732,000.
- 9 Naval Air Facility, El Centro, California, \$3,500,000.
- 10 Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Missis-
11 sippi, \$264,000.
- 12 Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland,
13 \$383,000.
- 14 Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport, Washington, \$2,-
15 145,000.
- 16 Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine, \$12,-
17 789,000.
- 18 Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, \$117,000.
- 19 Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California,
20 \$3,981,000.
- 21 Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Penn-
22 sylvania, \$135,000.
- 23 Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Virginia,
24 \$454,000.

1 Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland,
2 \$2,701,000.

3 Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii,
4 \$6,346,000.

5 Naval Air Rework Facility, Pensacola, Florida, \$7,-
6 784,000.

7 Navy Public Works Center, Pensacola, Florida, \$95,000.

8 Navy Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylv-
9 ania, \$629,000.

10 Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pennsylv-
11 ania, \$4,607,000.

12 Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, California,
13 \$3,087,000.

14 Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme,
15 California, \$183,000.

16 Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia, \$5,-
17 909,000.

18 Naval Undersea Center, San Diego, California,
19 \$811,000.

20 Navy Public Works Center, San Francisco, California,
21 \$190,000.

22 Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California, \$9,-
23 302,000.

OCEANOGRAPHER OF THE NAVY

Naval Oceanographic Center, Bay Saint Louis, Mississippi, \$7,400,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$27,206,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET

Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, \$6,009,000.

Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, \$4,160,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET

Naval Magazine, Guam, Mariana Islands, \$1,861,000.

NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Classified location, \$1,832,000.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND

Naval Security Group Activity, Keflavik, Iceland, \$3,000,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$2,494,000.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop Navy installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Navy missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by: (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development

1 requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the
2 Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such con-
3 struction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Au-
4 thorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of na-
5 tional security, and in connection therewith to acquire, con-
6 struct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or tempo-
7 rary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation,
8 appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount
9 of \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy,
10 or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Serv-
11 ices of the Senate and House of Representatives; immedi-
12 ately upon reaching a decision to implement, of the cost of
13 construction of any public work undertaken under this sec-
14 tion, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto.
15 This authorization will expire upon enactment of the sub-
16 sequent fiscal year Military Construction Authorization Act
17 except for those public works projects concerning which the
18 Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of
19 Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section
20 prior to that date.

21 TITLE III

22 SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may estab-
23 lish or develop military installations and facilities by acquir-
24 ing, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing
25 permanent or temporary public works, including land ac-

1 quisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and
2 equipment, for the following acquisition and construction:

3 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

4 AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND

5 Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, \$1,720,000.

6 AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

7 Hill Air Force Base, Utah, \$16,587,000.

8 Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, \$2,374,000.

9 McClellan Air Force Base, California, \$1,194,000.

10 Newark Air Force Station, Ohio, \$266,000.

11 Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, \$4,551,000.

12 Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma, \$5,348,000.

13 Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, \$35,804,000.

14 AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

15 Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee,
16 \$439,588,000.

17 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, \$354,000.

18 Laurance G. Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts,
19 \$671,000.

20 Northwest United States, \$6,065,000.

21 Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, \$198,000.

22 Pillar Point Air Force Station, California, \$450,000.

23 Various locations, \$10,250,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi, \$6,467,000.
Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, \$1,350,000.
Mather Air Force Base, California, \$3,883,000.
Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, \$4,927,000.
Reese Air Force Base, Texas, \$250,000.
Williams Air Force Base, Arizona, \$1,157,000.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, \$123,000.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, \$210,000.
Shemya Air Force Base, Alaska, \$3,110,000.
Fort Yukon Air Force Station, Alaska, \$448,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, \$2,880,000.
Bolling Air Force Base, District of Columbia,
\$1,415,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma, \$11,522,000.
Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, \$900,000.
Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas, \$2,305,000.
McChord Air Force Base, Washington, \$286,000.
Norton Air Force Base, California, \$900,000.

1 Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina, \$200,000.

2 Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, \$90,000.

3 Travis Air Force Base, California, \$220,000.

4 PACIFIC AIR FORCES

5 Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, \$4,145,000.

6 STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

7 Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, \$3,628,000.

8 Beale Air Force Base, California, \$1,760,000.

9 Blytheville Air Force, Arkansas, \$2,200,000.

10 Carswell Air Force Base, Texas, \$732,000.

11 Castle Air Force Base, California, \$1,270,000.

12 Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona, \$2,192,000.

13 Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington, \$100,000.

14 Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota, \$2,441,000.

15 Griffiss Air Force Base, New York, \$699,000.

16 K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan, \$270,000.

17 Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana, \$2,172,000.

18 McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas, \$2,948,000.

19 Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota, \$980,000.

20 Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, \$38,060,000.

21 Plattsburgh Air Force Base, New York, \$588,000.

22 Rickenbacker Air Force Base, Ohio, \$704,000.

23 Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, \$1,454,000.

24 Whiteman Air Force Base, Missouri, \$133,000.

25 Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Michigan, \$1,607,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

England Air Force Base, Louisiana, \$198,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, \$500,000.

Luke Air Force Base, Arizona, \$987,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, \$1,022,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Georgia, \$5,796,000.

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, South Carolina, \$1,-
570,000.

Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, \$245,000.

Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina, \$1,-
030,000.

East Coast Range, \$7,500,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

United States Air Force Academy, Colorado, \$354,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$15,523,000.

AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONES

Various locations, \$2,217,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND

Thule Air Base, Greenland, \$495,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Classified location, \$1,300,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, \$4,170,000.

1 UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

2 Various locations, \$38,000,000.

3 NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

4 Various locations, \$13,180,000.

5 SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish
6 or develop Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding
7 with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force
8 missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by:
9 (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons
10 developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and devel-
11 opment requirements, or (4) improved production schedules,
12 if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such
13 construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction
14 Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of
15 national security, and in connection therewith to acquire,
16 construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or tem-
17 porary public works, including land acquisition, site prepara-
18 tion, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total
19 amount of \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of
20 the Air Force, or his designee, shall notify the Committees
21 on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representa-
22 tives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to imple-
23 ment, of the cost of construction of any public work under-
24 taken under this section, including those real estate actions
25 pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire upon en-

1 actment of the subsequent fiscal year Military Construction
 2 Authorization Act except for those public works projects
 3 concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the
 4 Senate and House of Representatives have been notified
 5 pursuant to this section prior to that date.

6 TITLE IV

7 SEC. 401. The Secretary of Defense may establish or
 8 develop military installations and facilities by acquiring,
 9 constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing perma-
 10 nent or temporary public works, including land acquisition,
 11 site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for
 12 defense agencies for the following acquisition and construc-
 13 tion:

14 INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

15 DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

16 Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center, Saint
 17 Louis, Missouri, \$1,023,000.

18 Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center,
 19 Bethesda, Maryland, \$455,000.

20 DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

21 Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute,
 22 Bethesda, Maryland, \$6,672,000.

23 DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

24 Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia, \$8,000,000.

1 Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio,
2 \$855,000.

3 Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio,
4 \$130,000.

5 Defense Fuel Support Point, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$191,000.

6 Defense Fuel Support Point, Lynn Haven, Florida,
7 \$1,393,000.

8 Defense Fuel Support Point, Melville, Newport, Rhode
9 Island, \$225,000.

10 Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Virginia,
11 \$1,624,000.

12 Defense Logistics Service Center, Battle Creek, Michi-
13 gan, \$1,862,000.

14 Defense Property Disposal Office, Ayer, Fort Devens,
15 Massachusetts, \$500,000.

16 Defense Property Disposal Office, Duluth Air Force
17 Base, Minnesota, \$135,000.

18 Defense Property Disposal Office, Groton, Connecticut,
19 \$231,000.

20 Defense Property Disposal Office, Gunter Air Force
21 Base, Alabama, \$150,000.

22 Defense Property Disposal Office, Fort Riley, Kansas,
23 \$772,000.

24 Defense Property Disposal Office, Wurtsmith, Michigan,
25 \$162,000.

1 TERMINAL PROCUREMENT

2 Escanaba, Michigan, \$672,000.

3 Harrisville, Michigan, \$700,000.

4 Newington, New Hampshire, \$400,000.

5 Ozol, California, \$3,010,000.

6 Verona, New York, \$200,000.

7 NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

8 Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, \$2,247,000.

9 OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

10 DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

11 Johnston Atoll, \$950,000.

12 DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

13 Defense Property Disposal Office, Kaiserslautern, Ger-
14 many, \$575,000.15 Defense Property Disposal Office, Nuremberg, Germany,
16 \$649,000.17 Defense Property Disposal Office, Seckenheim, Ger-
18 many, \$867,000.19 SEC. 402. The Secretary of Defense may establish or
20 develop installations and facilities which he determines to
21 be vital to the security of the United States, and in connec-
22 tion therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or
23 install permanent or temporary public works, including land
24 acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and
25 equipment in the total amount of \$30,000,000: *Provided,*

1 That the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, shall notify
2 the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House
3 of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final deci-
4 sion to implement, of the cost of construction of any public
5 work undertaken under this section, including real estate
6 actions pertaining thereto.

7 TITLE V—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

8 SEC. 501. (a) The Secretary of Defense, or his designee,
9 is authorized to construct or acquire sole interest in exist-
10 ing family housing units in the numbers and at the locations
11 hereinafter named, but no family housing construction shall
12 be commenced at any such locations in the United States
13 until the Secretary shall have consulted with the Secretary
14 of the Department of Housing and Urban Development as
15 to the availability of suitable private housing at such loca-
16 tions. If agreement cannot be reached with respect to the
17 availability of suitable private housing at any location, the
18 Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committee on Armed
19 Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, in
20 writing, of such difference of opinion, and no contract for
21 construction at such location shall be entered into for a pe-
22 riod of thirty days after such notification has been given.
23 This authority shall include the authority to acquire land,
24 and interests in land, by gift, purchase, exchange of Govern-
25 ment-owned land, or otherwise.

1 (b) With respect to the family housing units authorized
2 to be constructed by this section, the Secretary of Defense
3 is authorized to acquire sole interest in privately owned or
4 Department of Housing and Urban Development held fam-
5 ily housing units in lieu of constructing all or a portion of
6 the family housing authorized by this section, if he, or his
7 designee, determines such action to be in the best interests
8 of the United States; but any family housing units acquired
9 under authority of this subsection shall not exceed the cost
10 limitations specified in this section for the project nor the
11 limitations on size specified in section 2684 of title 10,
12 United States Code. In no case may family housing units
13 be acquired under this subsection through the exercise of
14 eminent domain authority; and in no case may family hous-
15 ing units other than those authorized by this section be
16 acquired in lieu of construction unless the acquisition of
17 such units is hereafter specifically authorized by law.

18 (c) Family housing units:

19 Fort Polk, Louisiana, six hundred fifty-two units,
20 \$25,510,000.

21 Naval Complex, Bangor, Washington, two hundred
22 forty-two units, \$9,375,000.

23 Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, one hundred sixty
24 units, \$17,200,000.

25 (d) Any of the amounts specified in this section may,

1 at the discretion of the Secretary of Defense, or his designee,
2 be increased by 10 per centum, if he determines that such
3 increase (1) is required for the sole purpose of meeting
4 unusual variations in cost, and (2) could not have been rea-
5 sonably anticipated at the time such estimate was submitted
6 to the Congress. The amounts authorized include the costs of
7 shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and all other installed
8 equipment and fixtures, the cost of the family housing unit,
9 design, supervision, inspection, overhead, land acquisition,
10 site preparation, and installation of utilities.

11 SEC. 502. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is
12 authorized to accomplish alterations, additions, expansions,
13 or extensions, not otherwise authorized by law, to existing
14 public quarters at a cost not to exceed—

15 (1) for the Department of the Army, \$19,950,000,
16 including \$14,450,000 for energy conservation projects;

17 (2) for the Department of the Navy, \$16,490,000,
18 including \$9,000,000 for energy conservation projects;
19 and

20 (3) for the Department of the Air Force, \$14,-
21 450,000, including \$8,950,000 for energy conservation
22 projects.

23 SEC. 503. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee,
24 within the amounts specified in section 502, is authorized
25 to accomplish repairs and improvements to existing public

1 quarters in amounts in excess of the \$15,000 limitation
2 prescribed in section 610 (a) of Public Law 90-110, as
3 amended (81 Stat. 279, 305), as follows:

4 Marine Corps Development and Education Com-
5 mand, Quantico, Virginia, sixty units, \$1,300,000.

6 Naval Complex, Oahu, Hawaii, one hundred and
7 three units, \$1,860,000.

8 Presidio of San Francisco, California, seven units,
9 \$125,700.

10 SEC. 504. (a) Section 515 of Public Law 84-161 (69
11 Stat. 324, 352), as amended, is further amended by revising
12 the third sentence to read as follows: "Expenditures for the
13 rental of such housing facilities, including the cost of utilities
14 and maintenance and operation, may not exceed: For the
15 United States (other than Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam) and
16 Puerto Rico, an average of \$265 per month for each military
17 department, or the amount of \$450 per month for any
18 one unit; and for Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam, an average of
19 \$335 per month for each military department, or the amount
20 of \$450 per month for any one unit."

21 (b) Section 507 (b) of Public Law 93-166 (87 Stat.
22 661, 676), is amended by striking out "\$380" and "\$670"
23 in the first sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof "\$405"
24 and "\$700", respectively.

1 SEC. 505. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other
2 law:

3 (a) The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to settle
4 claims regarding construction of public quarters at the Naval
5 Station, Charleston, South Carolina, in the amount of
6 \$1,675,000.

7 (b) The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to
8 settle claims regarding construction of mobile home facilities
9 at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, in the amount of
10 \$88,000, plus interest at $8\frac{7}{8}$ per centum from April 23,
11 1975, the date of settlement.

12 SEC. 506. There is authorized to be appropriated for
13 use by the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, for military
14 family housing as authorized by law for the following
15 purposes:

16 (1) For construction or acquisition of sole interest
17 in family housing, including demolition, authorized im-
18 provements to public quarters, minor construction, re-
19 location of family housing, rental guarantee payments,
20 and planning an amount not to exceed \$103,900,000.

21 (2) For support of military family housing, includ-
22 ing operating expenses, leasing, maintenance of real
23 property, payments of principal and interest on mort-
24 gage debts incurred, payment to the Commodity Credit
25 Corporation, and mortgage insurance premiums author-

1 ized under section 222 of the National Housing Act,
2 as amended (12 U.S.C. 1715m), an amount not to
3 exceed \$1,198,947,000.

4 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 601. The Secretary of each military department
6 may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities
7 under this Act without regard to section 3648 of the Re-
8 vised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), and sections
9 4774 and 9774 of title 10, United States Code. The author-
10 ity to place permanent or temporary improvements on land
11 includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead,
12 planning, and supervision incident to construction. That au-
13 thority may be exercised before title to the land is approved
14 under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40
15 U.S.C. 255), and even though the land is held temporarily.
16 The authority to acquire real estate or land includes author-
17 ity to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in
18 land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange
19 of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

20 SEC. 602. There are authorized to be appropriated such
21 sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but
22 appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles
23 I, II, III, IV, and V, shall not exceed—

24 (1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$451,-

1 839,000; outside the United States, \$164,661,000; or
2 a total of \$616,500,000.

3 (2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$507,-
4 557,000; outside the United States, \$19,356,000; or a
5 total of \$526,913,000.

6 (3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$673,-
7 088,000; outside the United States, \$57,145,000; or a
8 total of \$730,233,000.

9 (4) for title IV: A total of \$64,650,000.

10 (5) for title V: Military Family Housing, \$1,302,-
11 847,000.

12 SEC. 603. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b)
13 and (c) any of the amounts specified in titles I, II, III, and
14 IV of this Act, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the
15 military department or Director of the defense agency con-
16 cerned, be increased by 5 per centum when inside the United
17 States (other than Hawaii and Alaska), and by 10 per cen-
18 tum when outside the United States or in Hawaii and Alaska,
19 if he determines that such increase (1) is required for the
20 sole purpose of meeting unusual variations in cost, and (2)
21 could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time such
22 estimate was submitted to the Congress.

23 (b) When the amount named for any construction or
24 acquisition in title I, II, III, or IV of this Act involves only
25 one project at any military installation and the Secretary of

1 the military department or Director of the defense agency
2 concerned determines that the amount authorized must be
3 increased by more than the applicable percentage prescribed
4 in subsection (a), he may proceed with such construction or
5 acquisition if the amount of the increase does not exceed by
6 more than 25 per centum the amount named for such project
7 by the Congress.

8 (c) When the Secretary of Defense determines that
9 any amount named in title I, II, III, or IV of this Act must
10 be exceeded by more than the percentages permitted in sub-
11 sections (a) and (b) to accomplish authorized construction
12 or acquisition, the Secretary of the military department or
13 Director of the defense agency concerned may proceed with
14 such construction or acquisition after a written report of the
15 facts relating to the increase of such amount, including a
16 statement of the reasons for such increase, has been sub-
17 mitted to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate
18 and House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the pro-
19 visions in prior military construction authorization Acts, the
20 provisions of this subsection shall apply to such prior Acts.

21 (d) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this
22 section, the total cost of all construction and acquisition in
23 each such title may not exceed the total amount authorized
24 to be appropriated in that title.

25 (e) No individual project authorized under title I, II,

1 III, or IV of this Act for any specifically listed military
2 installation for which the current working estimate is \$400,-
3 000 or more may be placed under contract if—

4 (1) the approved scope of the project is reduced in
5 excess of 25 per centum; or

6 (2) the current working estimate, based upon bids
7 received, for the construction of such project exceeds by
8 more than 25 per centum the amount authorized for such
9 project by the Congress, until a written report of the
10 facts relating to the reduced scope or increased cost of
11 such project, including a statement of the reasons for
12 such reduction in scope or increase in cost has been sub-
13 mitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the
14 Senate and House of Representatives.

15 (f) The Secretary of Defense shall submit an annual
16 report to the Congress identifying each individual project
17 which has been placed under contract in the preceding
18 twelve-month period and with respect to which the then
19 current working estimate of the Department of Defense based
20 upon bids received for such project exceeded the amount
21 authorized by the Congress for that project by more than
22 25 per centum. The Secretary shall also include in such
23 report each individual project with respect to which the
24 scope was reduced by more than 25 per centum in order
25 to permit contract award within the available authorization

1 for such project. Such report shall include all pertinent cost
2 information for each individual project, including the amount
3 in dollars and percentage by which the current working
4 estimate based on the contract price for the project exceeded
5 the amount authorized for such project by the Congress.

6 SEC. 604. Contracts for construction made by the United
7 States for performance within the United States and its pos-
8 sessions under this Act shall be executed under the jurisdic-
9 tion and supervision of the Corps of Engineers, Department
10 of the Army; or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command,
11 Department of the Navy; or such other department or Gov-
12 ernment agency as the Secretaries of the military depart-
13 ments recommend and the Secretary of Defense approves to
14 assure the most efficient, expeditious, and cost-effective ac-
15 complishment of the construction herein authorized. The Sec-
16 retaries of the military departments shall report annually to
17 the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of
18 Representatives a breakdown of the dollar value of construc-
19 tion contracts completed by each of the several construction
20 agencies selected together with the design, construction su-
21 pervision, and overhead fees charged by each of the several
22 agents in the execution of the assigned construction. Further,
23 such contracts (except architect and engineering contracts
24 which, unless specifically authorized by the Congress shall
25 continue to be awarded in accordance with presently estab-

lished procedures, customs, and practice) shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national security will not be impaired and the award is consistent with chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code. The Secretaries of the military departments shall report annually to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives with respect to all contracts awarded on other than a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder. Such reports shall also show, in the case of the ten architect-engineering firms which, in terms of total dollars, were awarded the most business; the names of such firms; the total number of separate contracts awarded each such firm; and the total amount paid or to be paid in the case of each such action under all such contracts awarded such firm.

SEC. 605. (a) As of January 1, 1978, all authorizations for military public works, including family housing, to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations, therefor, that are contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V of the Act of October 7, 1975, Public Law 94-107 (89 Stat. 546), and all such authorizations contained in Acts approved before October 7, 1975, and not superseded or

1 otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed
2 except—

3 (1) authorizations for public works and for appro-
4 priations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the
5 titles that contain the general provisions;

6 (2) authorizations for public works projects as to
7 which appropriated funds have been obligated for con-
8 struction contracts, land acquisition, or payments to the
9 North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in whole or in part
10 before January 1, 1978, and authorizations for appro-
11 priations therefor.

12 (b) Notwithstanding the repeal provisions of section
13 605 of the Act of October 7, 1975, Public Law 94-107 (89
14 Stat. 546, 565), authorizations for the following items shall
15 remain in effect until January 1, 1979:

16 (1) Defense Satellite Communications System con-
17 struction in the amount of \$1,054,000 at Stuttgart, Ger-
18 many, that is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act
19 of December 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1747), as amended.

20 (2) Cold storage warehouse construction in the
21 amount of \$1,215,000 at Fort Dix, New Jersey, that
22 is contained in title I, section 101 of the Act of Octo-
23 ber 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1135), as amended and ex-

1 tended in section 605 (3) (B) of the Act of December
2 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1762), as amended.

3 (3) Land acquisition, Murphy Canyon in the
4 amount of \$3,843,000 at Naval Regional Medical Cen-
5 ter, San Diego, California, that is contained in title II,
6 section 201 of the Act of December 27, 1974 (88
7 Stat. 1750), as amended.

8 (4) Land acquisition in the amount of \$800,000
9 at Naval Security Group Activity, Sabana Seca, Puerto
10 Rico, that is contained in title II, section 201 of the
11 Act of December 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1750), as
12 amended.

13 SEC. 606. None of the authority contained in titles I,
14 II, III, and IV of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any
15 building construction projects inside the United States in
16 excess of a unit cost to be determined in proportion to the
17 appropriate area construction cost index, based on the fol-
18 lowing unit cost limitations where the area construction
19 index is 1.0:

20 (1) \$39 per square foot for permanent barracks;

21 (2) \$42 per square foot for bachelor officer quarters;

22 unless the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, determines
23 that because of special circumstances, application to such
24 project of the limitations on unit costs contained in this sec-
25 tion is impracticable: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the

1 limitations contained in prior Military Construction Authori-
2 zation Acts on unit costs, the limitations on such costs con-
3 tained in this section shall apply to all prior authorizations
4 for such construction not heretofore repealed and for which
5 construction contracts have not been awarded by the date
6 of enactment of this Act.

7 SEC. 607. In addition to all other authorized variations
8 of cost limitations or floor area limitations contained in this
9 Act or prior Military Construction Authorization Acts, the
10 Secretary of Defense, or his designee, may permit increases
11 in the cost limitations or floor area limitations by such
12 amounts as may be necessary to equip any projects with
13 solar heating and/or cooling equipment.

14 SEC. 608. Titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VI of this Act
15 may be cited as the "Military Construction Authorization
16 Act, 1977".

17 TITLE VII—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES

18 FACILITIES

19 SEC. 701. Subject to chapter 133 of title 10, United
20 States Code, the Secretary of Defense may establish or
21 develop additional facilities for the Guard and Reserve
22 Forces, including the acquisition of land therefor, but the
23 cost of such facilities shall not exceed—

24 (1) For the Department of the Army;

1 (a) Army National Guard of the United
2 States, \$40,817,000.

3 (b) Army Reserve, \$37,655,000.

4 (2) For the Department of the Navy: Naval and
5 Marine Corps Reserves, \$15,300,000.

6 (3) For the Department of the Air Force:

7 (a) Air National Guard of the United States,
8 \$24,300,000.

9 (b) Air Force Reserve, \$9,000,000.

10 SEC. 702. The Secretary of Defense may establish or
11 develop installations and facilities under this title without
12 regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended
13 (31 U.S.C. 529), and sections 4774 and 9774 of title 10,
14 United States Code. The authority to place permanent or
15 temporary improvements on lands includes authority for
16 surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision
17 incident to construction. That authority may be exercised
18 before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the
19 Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255), and even
20 though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire
21 real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and
22 to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary
23 use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned
24 land, or otherwise.

1 SEC. 703. This title may be cited as the "Guard and
2 Reserve Forces Facilities Authorization Act, 1977".

3 TITLE VIII

4 SEC. 801. The Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries
5 of the Army, Navy, and Air Force may establish or develop
6 military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing,
7 converting, rehabilitating or installing permanent or tem-
8 porary public works, including land acquisition, site prepara-
9 tion, appurtenances, utilities and equipment beginning with
10 fiscal year 1978 in the following amounts:

11 (a) For the Department of the Army: Inside and
12 outside the United States, \$885,800,000, including
13 \$90,000,000 for the United States share of the cost of
14 multilateral programs for the acquisition or construc-
15 tion of military facilities, including international mili-
16 tary headquarters for the collective defense of the North
17 Atlantic Treaty Area.

18 (b) For the Department of the Navy: Inside and
19 outside the United States, \$639,649,000.

20 (c) For the Department of the Air Force: Inside
21 and outside the United States, \$618,800,000.

22 (d) For Defense Agencies of the Department of
23 Defense: Inside and outside the United States, \$115,-
24 800,000.

1 (e) For the Secretary of Defense, for establish-
2 ment or development of installations and facilities not
3 otherwise authorized by law which he determines to
4 be vital to the security of the United States: Inside and
5 outside the United States, \$30,000,000.

6 (f) For the Secretary of Defense, for military family
7 housing and homeowners assistance:

8 (1) for construction or acquisition of sole in-
9 terest in family housing, including demolition, au-
10 thorized improvements to public quarters, minor
11 construction, relocation of family housing, rental
12 guarantee payments, and planning, \$104,400,000.

13 (2) for support of military family housing, in-
14 cluding operating expenses, leasing, maintenance of
15 real property, payments of principal and interest on
16 mortgage debts incurred, payment to the Com-
17 modity Credit Corporation, and mortgage insurance
18 premiums authorized under section 222 of the Na-
19 tional Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C.
20 1715m), \$1,234,465,000.

21 (3) for homeowners assistance under section
22 1013 of Public Law 89-754 (80 Stat. 1255, 1290),
23 including acquisition of properties, \$2,000,000.

24 (g) For the Guard and Reserve Forces of the
25 United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air

1 Force, subject to chapter 133 of title 10, United States
2 Code, as follows:

3 (1) For the Department of the Army:

4 (a) Army National Guard of the United
5 States, \$48,000,000.

6 (b) Army Reserve, \$46,900,000.

7 (2) For the Department of the Navy: Naval
8 and Marine Corps Reserves, \$21,200,000.

9 (3) For the Department of the Air Force:

10 (a) Air National Guard of the United
11 States, \$26,600,000.

12 (b) Air Force Reserve, \$10,000,000.

13 SEC. 802. This title may be cited as the "Military
14 Construction Authorization Act, 1978".

94TH CONGRESS } SENATE { REPORT
2d Session } No. 94-856

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1977

MAY 13, 1976.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SYMINGTON, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 3434]

The Committee on Armed Services, having had under consideration the question of military construction authorization, reports the following bill (S. 3434), to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, and recommends that it do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to provide construction and other related authority for the military departments, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, within and outside the United States and in title VII authority for construction of facilities for the Reserve components, in the total amount of \$3,289,785,000.

FORM OF COMMITTEE ACTION

The bill on which the committee heard its hearings is S. 2967. The companion bill as passed by the House of Representatives is H.R. 12384. Subsequent to the submission of the bill to the Congress, and in some instances after the hearings had been completed, amendments were requested by the Department of Defense. These changes, together with those recommended by the committee, made it desirable to report an original bill.

Total authorizations granted, fiscal year 1977

Title I (Army) :		
Inside the United States.....		\$425, 101, 000
Outside the United States.....		162, 812, 000
Subtotal		587, 913, 000
Title II (Navy) :		
Inside the United States.....		481, 459, 000
Outside the United States.....		19, 356, 000
Subtotal		500, 815, 000
Title III (Air Force) :		
Inside the United States.....		687, 866, 000
Outside the United States.....		56, 650, 000
Subtotal		744, 516, 000
Title IV (Defense Agencies).....		24, 946, 000
Title V (Military Family Housing).....		1, 305, 523, 000
Title VII (Reserve Forces facilities) :		
Army National Guard.....		40, 817, 000
Army Reserve.....		37, 655, 000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.....		15, 300, 000
Air National Guard.....		24, 300, 000
Air Force Reserve.....		9, 000, 000
Total		127, 072, 000
Grand total granted by titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VII.....		3, 289, 785, 000

BACKGROUND

The following summary is set forth to permit a review of all military construction authorization for the active forces from fiscal year 1948 through this bill. The summary is based upon the bill as submitted to the Congress:

STATUS OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION FOR THE ACTIVE FORCES (ACTUAL AND PROJECTED)
FISCAL YEARS 1948 THROUGH 1977

[In millions of dollars]

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total
Total authorizations, fiscal year 1948 through fiscal year 1976.....	13, 471	10, 599	21, 410	45, 480
Less unfunded authorizations repealed and rescinded through fiscal year 1976 and sec. 605, Public Law 94-107.....	-1, 799	-1, 192	-3, 398	-6, 389
Less appropriations fiscal year 1948 through fiscal year 1976.....	-11, 586	-9, 282	-17, 891	-38, 759
Less dollar equivalent of counterpart fund pesetas utilized through fiscal year 1976.....	0	-51	-79	-130
Residual authorization to be available Jan. 1, 1976.....	86	74	42	202
Additional new authorization proposed by fiscal year 1977.....	617	527	730	1, 874
Increases in prior year's authorization proposed by fiscal year 1977 bill.....	0	0	0	0
Estimated general authorization to be utilized in fiscal year 1977.....	61	77	59	197
Total of end fiscal year 1976 residual and proposed fiscal year 1977 authorizations.....	764	678	831	2, 273
Less authorization to be repealed by sec. 605, fiscal year 1977 bill.....	-70	-65	-15	-151
Less proposed fiscal year 1977 new fund availability (TOA).....	1 678	-612	-802	-2, 082
Residual authorization estimated available as of Jan. 1, 1978.....	2 16	0	14	30

¹ Includes \$24,500,000 from Procurement of Ammunition, Army Appropriation to finance authorization for ammunition facilities included in the proposed fiscal year 1977 authorization bill.

² Unfunded NATO Authorization.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE ACTION

The Department of Defense requested \$3,368,215,000 in new authority to construct 488 different projects at 311 different installations, covering 48 states and 16 foreign countries, and to operate and maintain the current inventory of military family housing.

The Subcommittee on Military Construction heard testimony from Department of Defense officials and from Service representatives in support of the request on six different occasions including special hearings on the Fort Hood land acquisition and nuclear weapons security.

The request contains \$437,000,000 for a jet engine test facility, which is the largest single facility to come before the committee, and special testimony from technical experts outside the Department of Defense was received and is discussed in more detail later in the report.

After carefully reviewing each individual project in the request, the committee eliminated some projects which it felt were of questionable validity or could be deferred without injury to the overall program. In addition the committee has recommended adding more projects than usual to keep the overall authorization total near that requested by the Department of Defense because of the beneficial impact of these construction programs on the construction industry and the economy in general. Projects recommended to be added by the committee are priority requirements to the Services and are sufficiently advanced in design to enable them to be put under contract quickly.

The following table summarizes committee actions:

FINAL COMMITTEE ACTION

Authorizations	Bill submitted to Congress	Committee action	Difference
Active Forces:			
Army (title I).....	\$616,500,000	\$587,913,000	—\$28,587,000
Navy (title II).....	526,913,000	500,815,000	—26,098,000
Air Force (title III).....	1,730,233,000	2,744,516,000	+1,014,283,000
Defense agencies (title IV).....	64,650,000	24,946,000	—39,704,000
Military family housing (title V).....	1,303,847,000	1,304,523,000	+676,000
Reserve Forces facilities (title VII).....	127,072,000	127,072,000	0
Total.....	3,368,215,000	3,289,785,000	—78,430,000

¹ Does not include \$5,400,000 budget amendment for Minuteman.

² Includes \$5,400,000 budget amendment for Minuteman.

SPECIAL INTEREST SUBJECTS

Nuclear and chemical weapons security

For the past several years the Congress has expressed its concern over the security of nuclear weapons. Last year Congress authorized and appropriated over \$50 million to be used to upgrade the physical security aspects of nuclear weapons storage sites. This committee in discussing nuclear weapons security in its report on the fiscal year 1976 Military Construction Authorization Bill stated:

The Committee's main concern is that the Department is not moving fast enough in this area. The Committee feels that it has taken too long to develop plans and criteria and that definitive action is long overdue. . . . The Committee will watch this program closely and insists that it be given top priority in execution. The committee examined this subject in great detail again during hearings on the fiscal year 1977 request which includes over \$110 million to continue this program and Senator Leahy chaired a separate executive session devoted to the subject. Although the committee is aware of the complexity and problems associated with the development and implementation of new security criteria for the storage of these weapons, the committee must express its disappointment with the rate of progress which has been achieved to date.

The committee is disturbed that it has been nearly four years since the incident at the Munich Olympics which triggered the program--and, despite evidence introduced during testimony that some corrective construction has been undertaken during the past two years and is ongoing now, the major physical upgrading of facilities has not started; the committee is disturbed that it took the Department of Defense nearly two years to develop criteria for the upgrade of facilities; the committee is disturbed that negotiations with NATO officials to get the criteria accepted by NATO, so that the United States can be reimbursed for the cost of construction in Europe through the NATO Infrastructure program is just now getting underway.

The committee again calls on the Department of Defense to use every reasonable resource at its command to execute this program expeditiously. The committee agreed to add funding authorization of \$7,375,000 to Title II of the fiscal year 1977 request to accelerate the Navy's nuclear weapon's security program.

In order to permit the Congress to stay abreast of the progress of this program, beginning immediately the Department of Defense is directed to report to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives on a bi-monthly basis for the next two years the following information, as a minimum, on each site in the nuclear weapons storage site upgrade program:

1. Estimated cost (current working estimate).
2. Design start date (actual or estimated).
3. Construction contract award date (actual or estimated).

4. Completion date (actual or estimated).

5. Remarks (include the reason for any changes from the previous report and other comments as appropriate.)

In addition, the committee inquired as to the status of the security of the storage of chemical warfare agents. The Department of Defense advised that a security upgrade program was being studied and a request for authority to upgrade the security of chemical agent storage sites would probably be in the fiscal year 1978 military construction request. The committee does not want this program to lag as has the nuclear weapons security program, and a narrative progress report on chemical weapons security should be added to the bi-monthly report on nuclear weapons storage required above.

Aeropropulsion systems test facility (ASTF)

The largest single project ever to be requested in a military construction bill is the aeropropulsion systems test facility at a cost of \$437,000,000 to be constructed at the Arnold Engineering Development Center near Tullahoma, Tennessee, which is contained in this request. The committee recognizes that the Air Force in absorbing this project in its title of the bill has severely limited its budget authority for other necessary construction.

The ASTF is one of three vitally required national facilities designed to keep the United States in the forefront of aeronautical technology for the remainder of this century. The other two facilities, one for testing airframes at supersonic speeds and one for testing at transonic speeds are to be built by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The ASTF will permit the testing of jet engines, simulating speeds and altitudes that are anticipated in the next generation of military and commercial aircraft.

The committee thoroughly investigated the requirement for this facility, and testimony was taken, not only from the Air Force and the Department of Defense, but also from NASA, the National Science Foundation, and industry representatives who are in the jet engine production business. There was unanimous endorsement for the facility—in fact, the committee has been unable to uncover any opposition to the proposal.

The committee applauds the Air Force in asking for complete authorization for the facility in one year. Although construction will take several years, the committee is convinced that full authority at the outset will permit the completion of the facility in the shortest possible time at the minimum cost.

Base Realignments

The committee is concerned that current procedures used by the Department of Defense to effect base closures or significant reductions are not adequately defined. Nearly every base closure announcement made in recent years has been the subject of litigation that is costly and time consuming. The committee, in adding Section 612 to the bill, is seeking, not to unnecessarily limit the flexibility of the Department to realign its base structure, but to put into law the base realignment procedures essentially as they are now accomplished by the Department of Defense. The committee feels that Section 612 will have the following beneficial effects: (1) it sets a specific time table

so that everyone affected by a potential action can plan accordingly, (2) it insures that all parties concerned with such a proposed action will have the opportunity to be heard and to contribute to the decision-making process, and (3) it affords the opportunity for the Congress to influence the decision if there is inadequate justification. The committee emphasizes that Section 612 is not a means for the Congress to approve or disapprove of every base closure or significant reduction; to the contrary, the committee feels strongly that decisions on base realignments are properly made by the Department of Defense. Section 612 simply formalizes the decision-making process insuring that the Congress has the opportunity to exercise its Constitutional obligation with regard to "raising and supporting" the armed forces.

The provision first places a prohibition on (1) any base closure, (2) any significant reduction, defined as a reduction of more than 250 civilian employees or 50 percent of the civilian force employed as of the end of the fiscal year preceding the year in which Congress is notified that such action is a "candidate", and (3) any construction in support of such a closure or significant reduction, until certain actions are taken.

There are four sequential actions required. First, the Secretary of the military department concerned must notify the Congress of a "candidate" action. Notification to Congress includes public notice, notice to the Armed Services Committees, and notice to affected Congressional delegations, as well as formal notification to the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tem of the Senate. The notification should include the rationale for the action being selected as a "candidate", and the estimated personnel and economic impacts to the extent that they can be determined without detailed study.

A period of at least nine months must then expire during which time the decisionmaking process is pursued. During this period the Department is to cooperate fully with affected parties. The committee recognizes that "full cooperation" is not a readily definable term and that the test of "reasonableness" will have to be applied. The committee expects the Department of Defense to respond to every reasonable request for information that can be accommodated within the time frame specified. The requirement for "full cooperation" must not delay the base realignment process. The provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act will pertain during this period and the committee expects each potential action to be assessed in accordance with the Act and that Environmental Impact Statements will be prepared, when required. The committee considers that the candidate base closure and reduction actions announced in late March and early April of 1976 are now in the nine-month study period and that preliminary notification has been accomplished.

The decision of the Secretary of the military department concerned will follow the aforementioned study period. The decision, together with supporting documentation and estimates of the consequences of the decision will be furnished to the same parties that received notice of the candidate action.

Finally, a 90-day period must expire before the decision may be implemented. This waiting period is to give the Congress the opportunity to remedy the decision, if warranted; and, more importantly, to permit those people affected by the decision to make provisions to accommodate the decision.

The committee recognized that such a deliberate process, while appropriate during time of peace, was not tolerable in time of national emergency and has given the President the authority to override the provisions, if he deems it necessary.

Fort Hood land acquisition

The acquisition of private land by the Federal Government for military purposes is a serious and emotional issue. The committee took special interest in the Fort Hood land acquisition proposal and examined the request in great depth. Special hearings were chaired by Senator Tower for the Military Construction Subcommittee at the site to permit all interested parties the chance to be heard. The Army's case, simply stated, is that Fort Hood does not now have the necessary real estate to adequately train two armored divisions. The opposition, which presented a united front, held that the Army had failed to conduct the necessary study to justify the requirement for the land and that from information they could obtain, the need was not justified.

The Army began to feel a real estate constraint in 1973 when the decision was made to convert the First Cavalry Division to an armored division making Fort Hood a two armored division post. The requirement for additional real estate was developed in 1974 and in early 1975 the plans were specific enough to allow the Army to generate a formal request for acquisition to be included in the fiscal year 1977 Military Construction budget. The Army indicated that the land acquisition was justified for two main reasons:

1. The existing maneuver training area is not adequate to permit sufficient field training time for the units presently stationed at Fort Hood; and

2. The existing training area will not permit realistic maneuvers for units larger than a brigade (unless the impact area is deduced—an operation the Army contended was costly, hazardous and resulted in closing vitally needed ranges).

Prior to March 15, 1976, the Army presented its case in hearings before several congressional committees and admitted that a formal documented study justifying the acquisition did not exist. For this reason, the House Armed Services Committee deferred action on the Army's request when it reported the fiscal year 1977 Military Construction Authorization Bill on March 25, 1976.

Recognizing that the absence of a formal study was detrimental to its case, the Army assembled a study team that prepared a study document which was provided to the committee on April 1, 1976. The Army attempted to show in the study a quantitative basis for the request.

Landowners in the acquisition area, concerned over the Army's proposal, joined in a coalition—OUR LAND, OUR LIVES. The committee appreciates the efforts of this organization in bringing the issues surrounding this proposal into the open and assuring a fair hearing for the landowners involved. The committee has special compassion for those whose lives have been disrupted by this action.

The landowners held that the Army had not justified its case. They contended that the Army had not demonstrated that the current real estate holdings were inadequate and that in the absence of such justification the request should be denied. Numerous inconsistencies in the Army position were pointed out.

The committee denies the Army request. The committee is not satisfied that the Army is managing its current real estate holdings at Fort Hood in the best possible manner. The committee is well aware that construction at Fort Hood has either been completed or is substantially underway to accommodate two full divisions. Any alternative that would reduce the troop strength at Fort Hood is totally unacceptable to the committee due to the sunk cost in military construction, however, the committee is not satisfied that the Army has given full and complete study to other available alternatives. The committee is not convinced that the Army has justified its case.

Fair market rental

The committee has commented on the Department of Defense proposal to move toward a "fair market rental" concept for bachelor and family housing in its report on the fiscal year 1977 Defense Authorization request, since proposals concerning pay and allowances are contained in that bill.

The provisions of the fair market rental concept, however, have major implications in the military construction area and a comment here is therefore appropriate. The question was examined during hearings on this bill and the Service representatives were generally opposed to many of the provisions of the concept.

The committee is concerned with the concept as it relates to facilities for several reasons. First, significant investment will be required to implement the system especially concerning the metering of utilities, and the committee is not convinced that this will be cost or energy effective. Second, the committee feels that, if service personnel were given the option of living in government quarters and paying "rent" for them or living off base and receiving full quarters allowance, many would opt to live off base, and, in addition to the serious operational control problems that would result, existing military housing facilities might be seriously underutilized. Finally, to reemphasize the main point made on this subject in the committee's report on the Defense Authorization request, the committee is not convinced that the philosophy of first, attempting to provide the servicemen with military quarters, and then, only when adequate military quarters cannot be made available, providing him with a quarters allowance, should be changed.

Family housing maintenance

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense is not budgeting adequate funds to accomplish critical family housing maintenance. In response to questions, the Defense Department witness on family housing indicated that the backlog of deferred housing maintenance will increase by \$95 million from \$238 million at the start of fiscal year 1976 to \$333 million at the end of fiscal year 1977. The committee considers this deliberate underfunding as wasteful in that deferred housing maintenance results in accelerated deterioration and more costly repairs.

The committee has deleted all alterations to family housing except that in support of energy conservation programs and directed that \$25 million in alterations authority be transferred to the maintenance account. The committee expects the Department of Defense to insure that these funds are used only for the maintenance of family housing and are not diverted to other uses.

The committee would like for the Department of Defense to examine its family housing maintenance program, determine an acceptable level of housing maintenance backlog and advise the committee of its program to eliminate the unacceptable maintenance backlog.

Trident

The Trident weapon system will be available to supplant our present strategic forces as they become more vulnerable and technically obsolete. The Trident system will include a new submarine, quieter and more survivable than its predecessors, a new missile of longer range than Poseidon, and a shore support facility for both to be located at Bangor, Washington. In addition, facilities will be constructed at the Indian Island Annex of the Keyport Naval Torpedo Station, Washington; Cape Canaveral Flight Test Facilities, Florida; and Point Mugu Pacific Missile Test Center, California. The Indian Island construction is required to support the relocation of the conventional ordnance mission from the Trident support site to Indian Island. Construction at Cape Canaveral is required to provide facilities for demonstration and shakedown testing of the missile, and at Point Mugu for a land-based down-range tracking range used during operational test missions of Trident I, C-4 missiles.

The total projected cost for the Trident facilities is \$669,000,000 with authorization requests projected through Fiscal Year 1980.

The committee and the Congress have supported the Navy in its program to construct a facility at Bangor, Washington, to be the single homeport for the Trident submarines for the foreseeable future. The action by the committee this year in reducing the authorization for the Trident facility by \$45,00,000 is simply a "bookkeeping" move and does not indicate that the committee has changed its position regarding the basic necessity or the timing required for the facility.

The history of authorizations and appropriations for this facility (including impact funds) is shown below:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Amount authorized	Cumulative authorization	Amount appropriated	Cumulative appropriation
Fiscal year—				
1974	118,320	118,320	112,320	112,320
1975	100,000	218,320	100,000	212,320
1976	186,967	405,287	141,967	354,287
1977 ¹	140,472	545,759	140,472	494,759

¹ Requested in the President's budget.

A reduction of \$45,000,000 in the authority requested for fiscal year 1977 will reduce the cumulative authorization to \$500,759,000 through fiscal year 1977 which will still exceed the funds available by \$6,000,000 even if the Appropriations Committees fully fund the fiscal year 1977 request. Full funding of the fiscal year 1977 request is possible through use of \$45,000,000 of prior year unfunded authorization and is recommended by the Committee to allow the Navy to proceed with the entire fiscal year 1977 program as requested.

In testimony, the Navy indicated that the Appropriations Committee action of withholding \$45,000,000 from the fiscal year 1976 increment had not jeopardized the initial availability dates of key com-

ponents of the facility. The action by the committee in reducing authority in this bill by \$45,000,000 is not intended to affect progress, but to bring authority and dollars more nearly into agreement.

The discussion in the preceding paragraphs does not address Trident Community Impact Assistance funds. The Navy was authorized \$7,000,000 in impact assistance funds in fiscal year 1976 and requested \$11,000,000 for fiscal year 1977. Although obligations of fiscal year 1976 funds were less than \$1,000,000 at the time testimony was taken, the Navy was quite insistent that the authorization requested for fiscal year 1977 was required because the full impact of the Trident facility will be felt beginning in fiscal year 1977 and preliminary estimates of funding requirements coincide with the requested amounts. The committee supports the concept of impact assistance and strongly endorses the full \$11,000,000 requested for fiscal year 1977.

Design scheduling

The committee has taken a close look at the status of design of each of the projects in this year's request. Several projects have been deferred because design either had not started or was only just underway. The committee is reluctant to authorize facilities for which design is not substantially complete for two reasons: (1) lack of design means that cost estimates are very tenuous and the chances of over- or under-authorization are high; and (2) the time taken to complete design and design reviews will probably mean that the project cannot be put under construction during the fiscal year for which it is authorized. The committee will insist that design of projects requested in future bills be well underway unless special justification is submitted.

Bachelor housing design

The committee received testimony concerning the design of bachelor housing. At the present time each of the Services are permitted to design their own bachelor housing constrained only by two criteria: (1) the net living area per enlisted man cannot exceed 90 square feet (or 72 square feet for a trainee); and (2) the cost per square foot for the total facility cannot exceed a certain limit specified in the annual authorization bill. As a result the Services today are using twelve different designs for bachelor enlisted quarters and the total cost per design occupant ranges from \$4,500 to \$7,700. The committee is concerned that the criteria currently used to constrain Service designs are not sufficiently restrictive to prevent incongruities between the Services. The committee is not suggesting or requiring that the Services all build the same, architecturally sterile facility, but it appears that more standardization might be cost effective and eliminate the inconsistencies that now exist between the Services. The committee would like for The Department of Defense to examine this situation and report to the Armed Services Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the advisability of increased standardization of the design of both enlisted and officer bachelor quarters.

Non-appropriated fund construction

This committee does not now authorize construction that the Services accomplish with non-appropriated funds. For the first half of fiscal year 1976 non-appropriated fund construction totalled nearly

\$45,000,000. The committee learned during its hearings that many types of facilities built with appropriated funds which require congressional approval are also built with non-appropriated funds and do not require congressional approval.

The following are types of facilities built over the last three years that have used both appropriated and non-appropriated funds:

Gymnasiums.

Family/Community Service Centers.

Libraries.

Exchange Facilities.

Enlisted Service Clubs.

Open Messes (Clubs) for Lower Grade Enlisted.

Noncommissioned Officers' Open Messes (Clubs).

Officers' Open Messes (Clubs).

Arts and Crafts Hobby Shops.

Automotive Hobby Shops.

Theaters.

General Education Development Centers.

Commissaries.¹

The Committee is concerned that this dual funding approach without full Congressional approval prior to the obligation of funds may lead to inconsistencies on the use of non-appropriated funds where Congress might disapprove the use of appropriated funds. The committee would like for the Department of Defense to examine this question and report back to both committees on Armed Services as to:

1. The desirability of authorizing all construction, regardless of funding source, in the annual authorization bill, and/or
2. the feasibility of designating a single funding source for each type of facility required by the Department.

Energy conservation

The Committee is pleased with the Department's efforts in energy conservation related to building construction. The committee would like to encourage the Department to continue new energy conservation initiatives especially in the areas of solar energy, energy monitoring and control systems, and the use of refuse-derived fuels.

The committee noted the diversity of effort being applied by all of the Services in the solar energy area. The committee has retained a provision in this year's bill which allows costs to be increased by ten percent to accommodate solar systems as a means to encourage solar applications. The committee would like for the Department to document its solar energy program in some detail so that the committee, in examining future requests, can make determinations as to the utility of solar systems for new facilities.

The Air Force advised the committee of their experiment with refuse-derived fuel at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. In this experiment, the Air Force used combustible refuse that had been sorted, dried, and pelletized and had mixed this fuel with an equal amount of coal and the combined fuels were used to fire main boilers. The

¹ Future building of commissary stores in the United States will be from funds provided by commissary store patrons. Since the passage of P.L. 93-552, Section 611, in December 1974, an adjustment of sales prices or increase in surcharge on goods sold in these facilities was allowed to provide for financing of commissary store improvement programs in the United States. Overseas commissary stores may continue to be constructed and renovated through funds appropriated by Congress.

result was no appreciable loss of heat efficiency (as compared to a comparable volume of coal), no detrimental effects on the boiler or its components and a marked reduction of pollutants emitted from the smoke stack. The committee strongly encourages the Air Force to pursue their program at Wright-Patterson and calls on the other Services and the Department of Defense to actively pursue this innovative concept.

Real estate acquisition requests

There is set forth below the real estate acquisitions requested by the Department. Committee action on each of these requests is covered elsewhere in this report:

REAL ESTATE ACQUISITIONS (NEW AUTHORIZATIONS) FISCAL YEAR 1977 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Military department and location	Fee interest		Lesser interest		Total	
	Acres	Estimated cost	Acres	Estimated cost	Acres	Estimated cost
Army: Fort Hood, Tex.....	59,300.0	\$36,500	0	0	59,300.0	\$36,500
Navy:						
Naval Air Station, China Lake, Calif.....	16,084.0	600	0	0	16,084.0	600
Naval Air Station, El Centro, Calif.....	118,000.0	3,500	0	0	118,000.0	3,500
Total.....	124,084.0	4,100	0	0	124,084.0	4,100
Air Force:						
East Coast Range, N.C.....	47,000.0	7,500	0	0	47,000.0	7,500
Pillar Point, ADS, Calif.....	35.4	500	0	0	35.4	500
Air Installations Compatible Use Zones (8 locations)*.....	680.0	1,378	820	\$839	1,500.0	2,217
Total.....	47,715.4	9,378	820	839	48,535.4	10,217
Grand total.....	231,099.4	49,978	820	839	231,919.4	50,817

* 1,868 acres authorization and appropriation. 4,216 acres authorization for exchange only.

† 74,000 acres authorization and appropriation. 44,000 acres authorization for exchange only.

‡ 8 locations:

	Fee	Amount	Ease	Amount
Luke AFB, Ariz.....	0	0	70	\$167,000
Travis AFB, Calif.....	0	0	284	178,000
Dover AFB, Del.....	3.0	\$101,000	262	79,000
Scott AFB, Ill.....	0	0	110	58,000
McConnell AFB, Kans.....	173.0	293,000	94	357,000
Barksdale AFB, La.....	126.0	189,000	0	0
Offutt AFB, Nebr.....	336.0	606,000	0	0
Pope AFB, N.C.....	42.0	189,000	0	0

Future building of commissary stores in the United States will be from funds provided by commissary store sales. Since the passage of P.L. 95-552, Section 811 in December 1977, an adjustment of sales prices or increase in acreage on lands sold in these facilities was allowed to provide for funding of commissary store improvement programs in the United States. Overseas commissary stores may continue to be constructed and renovated through funds appropriated by Congress.

TITLE I—ARMY

	Request	Authorized
Inside the United States.....	\$451,839,000	\$425,101,000
Outside the United States.....	164,661,000	162,812,000
Total.....	616,500,000	587,913,000

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

Army witnesses testified that the Army program continues to place emphasis on facilities of direct benefit to the soldier, as well as on energy conservation, pollution abatement and nuclear weapons security.

About 40 percent of the Army program, excluding NATO Infrastructure, is for soldier oriented projects such as bachelor housing and dining accommodations, medical and dental facilities, and community support facilities. This included a request for 7,373 new, and the modernization of 1,684, bachelor enlisted spaces. The request is predominantly for the lower rated personnel with 78 percent for E2-E4 personnel, 18 percent for E5-E6 personnel, and only 4 percent for higher rated personnel. 315 bachelor officer quarters were also requested.

The Army continued to emphasize nuclear weapons security both in the continental United States and overseas. This project will provide the urgently needed security measures for nuclear weapons.

The Army also continued the efforts to provide facilities that will support the stationing of a 16 Division Army. The total construction effort requested for the Army's new division posts, Forts Ord, Polk and Stewart, is \$104,058,000.

Continued emphasis is placed on the construction of maintenance facilities which are directly related to the Army's readiness posture.

This is the first year that ammunition facilities at government-owned, contractor-operated Army ammunition plants have been included in the request. A total of \$24,500,000 has been requested.

The request for air and water pollution abatement projects was \$89,061,000 with the amounts for each, \$11,228,000 and \$77,833,000, respectively. This is approximately 17 percent of the Title I request, excluding NATO Infrastructure.

For air pollution abatement, one project will provide an incinerator cluster for disposal of chemically contaminated wastes and one project will consolidate and process emissions from TNT production lines.

(13)

The Title I request includes 23 water pollution abatement projects with a breakdown of the types of projects as follows:

Facilities description	Number of projects	Amount (thousands)
Shore facilities for the collection of ship generated wastes.....	1	\$531
Sanitary sewage collection or treatment systems.....	19	33,306
Connections to municipal sewer systems.....	1	190
Industrial waste collection or treatment systems.....	2	43,806
Total.....	23	77,833

For Energy Conservation, \$51,571,000 or 10 percent of Title I, excluding NATO Infrastructure, was requested to provide facilities that will assist in meeting the objective of the program, which is a 15 percent reduction in energy consumption, through a six year effort. The program for the next four years should average 48 million dollars per year. This year's investment of \$52 million will save approximately \$7 million annually and return the investment in 7 years.

The Title I request includes 33 energy conservation projects broken down by type as follows:

Facilities description	Number of projects	Amount (thousands)
Central monitoring and control systems.....	6	\$9,436
Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems modification.....	2	3,104
Insulation and storm windows.....	17	25,031
Lighting systems conversions.....	2	431
Boilers and boiler plant improvements.....	1	11,398
Heat recovery industrial process.....	1	560
Other building improvements.....	3	1,383
Improve electrical system.....	1	228
Total.....	33	51,571

The committee gave careful consideration to all projects and the following tables summarize the authorization requested and approved for each special project or major command.

MAJOR COMMAND SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Army request	Committee approved
U.S. Army Forces Command.....	288,616	261,436
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.....	45,264	48,861
U.S. Army Military District of Washington.....	1,987	722
U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command ¹	84,157	83,375
Ammunition facilities.....	24,500	24,500
U.S. Military Academy.....	2,857	2,857
U.S. Army Health Services Command.....	1,352	244
U.S. Army Military Traffic Command.....	531	531
Various locations, nuclear weapons security.....	2,575	2,575
Total inside the United States.....	451,839	425,101
5th U.S. Army.....	13,669	13,669
U.S. Army, Japan.....	124	124
U.S. Army Security Agency.....	4,48	2,631
U.S. Army, Europe.....	16,995	16,995
NATO infrastructure.....	80,000	80,000
Nuclear weapons security.....	49,393	49,393
Total outside the United States.....	164,661	162,812
Total new authorization.....	616,500	587,913

Formerly the U.S. Army Materiel Command.

FACILITY CLASS SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

Description	Army request	Committee approved
Operational.....	4,043	4,043
Training.....	6,799	3,874
Maintenance and production ¹	53,334	62,701
R.D.T. & E.....	13,974	10,736
Supply.....	7,521	7,521
Medical.....	74,263	72,914
Administrative.....	500	500
Housing/community.....	140,574	148,779
Housing.....	(133,203)	(138,544)
Community.....	(7,371)	(10,225)
Utilities.....	6,392	6,392
Pollution abatement.....	89,061	89,061
Air.....	(11,228)	(11,228)
Water.....	(77,833)	(77,833)
Energy.....	51,571	49,394
Nuclear weapons security.....	51,968	51,968
Real estate.....	36,500	0
NATO infrastructure.....	80,000	80,000
Total.....	616,500	587,913

¹ Includes ammunition facilities.

U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND (FORSCOM)

The mission of FORSCOM is command of United States Army Forces, Readiness Command, Continental United States Armies and all assigned Active Army and Army Reserve troops in CONUS, Hawaii, Alaska, Panama, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. FORSCOM also supervises the training of the Army National Guard.

The request was \$288,616,000 for 41 projects at 12 installations. The request includes \$21,427,000 and \$10,223,000 for 10 water pollution abatement and eight energy conservation projects respectively.

The significant projects included in the request were: a barracks complex in the amount of \$26,742,000 for Fort Bragg, North Carolina; a hospital in the amount of \$70,900,000 for Fort Campbell, Kentucky; land acquisition in the amount of \$36,500,000 for Fort Hood, Texas; a barracks complex in the amount of \$35,040,000 for Fort Polk, Louisiana; a barracks complex in the amount of \$33,966,000 for Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia; barracks modernization in the amount of \$8,863,000 for Fort Wainwright, Alaska.

The projects reduced, denied or added by the committee follow:

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation	Project	Amount
Fort Bragg, N.C.....	Barracks complex.....	¹ -1,710
	Dining facility modernization.....	+1,611
Fort Campbell, Ky.....	U.S. Army hospital.....	¹ -9,100
	Dental clinic.....	+1,705
Fort Carson, Colo.....	do.....	+1,922
Fort Greely, Alaska.....	Field house addition.....	+2,854
Fort Hood, Tex.....	Land acquisition.....	-36,500
	Dining facility modernization.....	+1,251
	Tactical equipment shops.....	+5,036
	Annual training facility.....	+6,278
Fort Lewis, Wash.....	Dental clinic.....	+1,900
	Dining facility modernization.....	+1,959
Fort McCoy, Wis.....	Barracks w/dining facility.....	-1,268
Fort Polk, La.....	Barracks complex.....	¹ -2,876
Fort Stewart, Ga.....	Barracks complex.....	¹ -2,303
Fort Wainwright, Alaska.....	Sprinkler system aircraft hangar.....	+2,061

¹ Partial reduction.

The committee considered the following portions of barracks complexes to be low priority and deferred them for reasons of economy: Fort Bragg—PX (\$439,000) and gym (\$1,271,000); Fort Polk—chapel (\$765,000), PX (\$501,000), and gym (\$1,610,000); and Fort Stewart—chapel (\$663,000), PX (\$399,000), and gym (\$1,241,000).

The committee deferred the barracks with dining facility at Fort McCoy as the cost per man of this small barracks is excessive.

The committee recognized the requirement for a new hospital at Fort Campbell, however, the Army reported that a complete and medically acceptable hospital could be built at a reduced cost.

U.S. ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

TRADOC's mission is to develop and manage training programs and supervise training of individual soldiers. TRADOC is also the Army's agency which develops new combat doctrine.

The request was \$45,264,000 for 23 projects at 10 installations. The request includes \$7,957,000 and \$25,232,000 for six water pollution abatement and eight energy conservation projects, respectively.

The significant projects included in the request were: a camouflage laboratory in the amount of \$3,289,000 and Defense Systems Management School alterations in the amount of \$2,925,000 for Fort Belvoir, Virginia and flight simulator buildings for Forts Belvoir, Eustis, Rucker and Sill in the amounts of \$785,000, \$592,000, \$1,247,000 and \$572,000 respectively.

The projects reduced, denied or added by the committee follow:

(In thousands of dollars)		Amount
Installation	Project	
Fort Belvoir, Va.	Alter buildings for Defense Systems Management School.	-2,925
Fort Gordon, Ga.	Regional dental activity.	+2,224
Fort Knox, Ky.	Dining facility modernization.	+2,612
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.	do.	+1,686

The committee deferred the project at Fort Belvoir for the Defense Systems Management School. This project should be reexamined considering plans to move the Engineer School.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

The commander of MDW commands the troop units in the immediate Washington, D.C. area and he is responsible for the operation of the installations under his jurisdiction.

The request was \$1,987,000 for energy conservation projects at Cameron Station, Virginia in the amount of \$1,265,000 and Fort McNair in the amount of \$722,000.

The projects reduced, denied or added by the committee follow:

Installation and project	Thousands
Cameron Station, Va., energy conservation	—\$1,265

For reasons of economy, the committee deferred the low priority project for energy conservation at Cameron Station.

U.S. ARMY MATERIEL DEVELOPMENT AND READINESS COMMAND

(Formerly the U.S. Army Materiel Command—AMC)

The Commanding General, DARCOM is responsible for integrated, systemized management of the Army's wholesale materiel activities. The DARCOM responsibilities cover life-cycle management and include the functions of research, development, engineering, testing, evaluation, production, procurement, inventory management, distribution and shipping to users, maintenance, and disposal.

The request was \$84,175,000 for 26 projects at 22 installations. The request includes \$11,228,000, \$45,425,000 and \$11,272,000 for 2 air pollution abatement, 5 water pollution abatement and 14 energy conservation projects, respectively.

The significant projects included in the request were: a vehicle rebuild support facility in the amount of \$5,166,000 for Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania; a cargo aircraft apron in the amount of \$1,489,000 for Sierra Army Depot, California; an electromagnetic pulse simulator facility in the amount of \$2,130,000 for Woodbridge Research Facility, Virginia; and a range operations center in the amount of \$6,928,000 for Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona.

The projects reduced, denied or added by the committee follow:

(In thousands of dollars)

Installation	Project	Amount
Fort Monmouth, N.J.	Energy conservation	-495
Pueblo Army Depot, Colo.	do.	-417
Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y.	Modernize large caliber shop	+2,260
Woodbridge research facilities, Va.	EMP simulator facility	-2,130

The committee deferred the low priority energy conservation project at Fort Monmouth. The long payback period (10.5 years) and the Army's announced major reductions under consideration at Fort Monmouth suggests project should be restudied.

The committee deferred the energy conservation project at Pueblo Army Depot. Project requirements should be reexamined as the Army is reducing Pueblo Army Depot to an activity status.

The committee deferred the EMP Simulator Facility at Woodbridge Research Facility. Project requirements should be reexamined in view of the announced study regarding Harry Diamond Laboratories.

AMMUNITION FACILITIES

The request was \$24,500,000 for nine projects at eight installations.

The significant projects included in the request were; a bag loading and assembly facility in the amount of \$6,758,000 for Indiana Army Ammunition Plant and a sulfuric acid regeneration facility in the amount of \$15,238,000 for Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant.

The requested amount was approved.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

The mission of USMA is to instruct and train the Corps of Cadets, the members of which will be the future officers of the Regular Army.

The request was \$2,857,000 for an energy conservation project to improve the utility systems at the U.S. Military Academy, New York.

The requested amount was approved.

U.S. ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

The Health Services Command exercises command over health services for the Army and medical professional education and training for Army Medical Department Personnel.

The request was for \$1,352,000 for 2 projects at 2 installations.

The projects included in the request were: a water pollution abatement project in the amount of \$244,000 at Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Colorado; and a research support facility in the amount of \$1,108,000 at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

The projects reduced, denied or added by the committee follow:

Installation and project:	Amount (in thousands)
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, research support facility----	—\$1,108

The committee deferred the Research Support Facilities at Walter Reed Army Medical Center as it appears this project could be combined with a similar facility requested by DNA for Bethesda.

U.S. ARMY MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND

The MTMC is the Single Manager Operating Agency for military traffic, land transportation, and common-user ocean terminals for the Department of Defense.

The request was for \$531,000 for a water pollution abatement project at Sunny Point Army Terminal, North Carolina.

The water pollution abatement project provides a dockside sanitary collection system.

The requested amount was approved.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY, VARIOUS LOCATIONS, CONUS

The request was \$2,575,000 for security improvements at nuclear weapons storage sites.

The requested amount was approved.

EIGHTH U.S. ARMY, KOREA

The Eighth U.S. Army, Korea, provides administrative, medical, and logistical support for U.S. Army units assigned to Korea.

The request was \$13,669,000 for three projects at various locations in Korea.

The projects included in the request were: improved ammunition storage in the amount of \$2,364,000; bachelor housing facilities in the amount of \$10,000,000 and dining facilities in the amount of \$1,305,000.

The requested amount was approved.

U.S. ARMY, JAPAN

The mission of the U.S. Army, Japan is to maintain a base in Japan to provide administration, medical and logistical services required to support USARJ operational plans with a capability for expansion when needed.

The request was \$124,000 for a water pollution abatement project at Okinawa. The requested amount was approved.

U.S. ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

The Commander, ASA, is responsible for performing technical intelligence functions in support of Army field commanders and in fulfillment and support of those national intelligence responsibilities assigned to the Army.

The request was \$4,480,000 for 4 projects at 3 locations.

The significant projects included in the request were a power upgrade project in the amount of \$1,744,000 in Germany and barracks in the amount of \$1,849,000 at Location 177.

The projects reduced, denied or added by the committee follow:

Installation and project:	Thousands
Location 177, barracks	—\$1,849

The committee deferred the barracks project at Location 177. Korea has \$10,000,000 for 2,356 barracks spaces in a separate project. The semi-permanent barracks are about twice as expensive as relocatable barracks. Consideration should be given for using the same criteria throughout Korea.

U.S. ARMY, EUROPE

The U.S. Army, Europe provides administration, medical, and logistical support for the U.S. Army, Europe and the Seventh Army.

The request was \$96,995,000 for projects in Germany, Italy and for the NATO Infrastructure program.

The request was \$15,907,000 for 7 projects in Germany. The significant projects were: motor repair shops in the amount of \$1,581,000; improved ammunition storage in the amount of \$4,385,000; dependent schools in the amount of \$6,635,000 and a water pollution control project in the amount of \$2,000,000.

The request was \$80,000,000 for the NATO Infrastructure program. projects were: a defense satellite communications system in the amount of \$963,000; and a sewage treatment plant in the amount of \$125,000.

The request was \$80,000 for the NATO Infrastructure program. This request is required to meet the estimated U.S. share of the multinational NATO Common Funded Infrastructure program.

The requested amount was approved.

NUCLEAR WEAPON SECURITY

(Outside the United States)

The request, \$49,393,000, for security improvements at nuclear weapons storage sites to meet the new criteria was approved.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION ACTIONS

A summary of actions taken on the Title I request of the Army is tabulated below by project:

<i>Installation and project</i>		<i>Thousands</i>
Reductions:		
Fort Bragg, N.C., barracks complex	-----	\$1,710
Fort Campbell, Ky., U.S. Army hospital	-----	9,100
Fort Hood, Tex., land acquisition	-----	36,500
Fort McCoy, Wis., barracks w/dining facility	-----	1,268
Fort Polk, La., barracks complex	-----	2,876
Fort Stewart, Ga., barracks complex	-----	2,303
Fort Belvoir, Va., alter buildings for Defense Systems Management School	-----	2,925
Cameron Station, Va., energy conservation	-----	1,265
Fort Monmouth, N.J., energy conservation	-----	495
Pueblo Army Depot, Colo., energy conservation	-----	417
Woodbridge Research Facility, Va., EMP simulator facility	-----	2,130
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, D.C., research support facility	-----	1,108
Location 177, Korea, barracks	-----	1,849
Total reductions	-----	63,946
Additions:		
Fort Bragg, N.C., dining facility, modernize	-----	1,611
Fort Campbell, Ky., dental clinic	-----	1,705
Fort Carson, Colo., dental clinic	-----	1,922
Fort Greeley, Alaska, field house addition	-----	2,854
Fort Hood, Tex., dining facility, modernize	-----	1,251
Tactical equipment shops	-----	5,036
Annual training facility	-----	6,278
Fort Lewis, Wash., dental clinic	-----	1,900
Dining facility, modernize	-----	1,959
Fort Wainwright, Alaska, sprinkler system, aircraft hangar	-----	2,061
Fort Gordon, Ga., regional dental activity	-----	2,224
Fort Knox, Ky., dining facility, modernize	-----	2,612
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., dining facility, modernize	-----	1,686
Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., modernize large caliber shop	-----	2,260
Total additions	-----	35,350

FACILITY CLASS SUMMARY

Amount (thousands)	Number of projects	Facility description	Request	Authorized
TITLE II—NAVY				
Inside the United States			\$507,557,000	\$481,459,000
Outside the United States			19,356,000	19,356,000
Total			526,913,000	500,815,000

¹ Includes \$45,000,000 reduction for Trident to adjust to appropriations that will be available with full funding of requested amount in fiscal year 1977 for Trident.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

Navy witnesses testified that the Navy program will provide facilities for new missions, current missions, and modernization of the Shore Establishment.

This year in their military construction program, the Navy stressed projects associated with strategic forces, operational, training, shipyard modernization, maintenance and production, medical and health, housing and community facilities, pollution abatement, energy conservation, and nuclear weapons security.

Under strategic forces, \$140,000,000, or approximately 24 percent of this year's program, was requested for Trident construction. Included is \$11,000,000 for Trident community impact support.

Operational facilities constitute approximately 10 percent of Title II. Maintenance and production facilities excluding Trident are approximately 7 percent. The modernization of shipyard and medical facilities are each approximately 8 percent. For medical modernization, the Navy requested \$42,000,000.

The Navy continued to emphasize its bachelor housing and community support program with 7 percent of the program allocated to these projects. For the Navy and Marine Corps, this year's program requested 3,267 new and 325 modernized bachelor enlisted spaces. The request is predominantly for the lower-rated personnel, with 88 percent for E2-E4 personnel, 9 percent for E5-E6, and only 2 percent for higher-rated personnel. 196 bachelor officer quarters spaces were also requested.

The request for air and water pollution abatement projects was \$39,959,000, \$3,870,000 and \$36,089,000, respectively, approximately 8 percent of the Title II request.

For air pollution abatement, two projects will improve the emissions from power plants (\$3,570,000) and the third will provide the Navy's proportionate share of the capital cost to improve a municipal solid waste system (\$300,000).

The Title II request includes 21 water pollution abatement projects with a breakdown of the types of projects as follows:

(21)

Facilities description	Number of projects	Amount (thousands)
Shore facilities for the collection of ship generated wastes.....	2	\$4,668
Sanitary sewage collection or treatment systems.....	6	7,162
Connections to municipal sewer systems.....	3	13,177
Oil containment structures.....	4	1,195
Oil waste collection and reclamation facilities.....	2	5,274
Industrial waste collection improvements.....	4	4,613
Total.....	21	36,089

For energy conservation, \$42,466,000 or 8 percent of Title II was requested to provide facilities that will assist in meeting the objective of the program, a 15 percent reduction in energy consumption, through a six-year effort. The projected program for the next four years should average \$75,000,000 per year. This year's investment of \$42,000,000 will save approximately \$11,000,000 annually and return the investment in 4 years.

The Title II request includes 50 energy conservation projects broken down by type as follows:

Facilities description	Number of projects	Amount (thousands)
Central monitoring and control systems.....	4	3,533
Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems modifications.....	8	2,702
Insulation and storm windows.....	7	2,009
Lighting systems conversions.....	5	3,961
Scheduling controls, load combinations and power factor correction of electrical distribution systems.....	4	2,322
Boilers and boiler plant improvements.....	3	6,972
Steam and condensate lines improvements.....	12	18,799
Heat recovery industrial processes.....	2	722
Other building improvements.....	5	1,446
Total.....	50	42,466

The committee gave careful consideration to all projects and the following tables summarize the authorization requested and approved by major command and facility classes.

MAJOR COMMAND SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Navy request	Committee approved
Uniformed Services University.....	9,851	0
Trident facilities.....	140,472	95,472
Nuclear weapons security.....	27,206	34,581
Marine Corps.....	41,980	47,276
Chief of Naval Operations.....	6,959	10,902
Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet.....	58,021	58,489
Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet.....	41,865	48,831
Naval Education and Training.....	20,864	21,841
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....	44,130	41,330
Bureau of Naval Personnel.....	9,470	0
Chief of Naval Material.....	99,339	115,337
Oceanographer of the Navy.....	7,400	7,400
Total, inside the United States.....	507,557	481,459
Nuclear Weapons Security.....	2,494	2,494
Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet.....	10,169	10,169
Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet.....	1,861	1,861
Naval Telecommunications Command.....	1,832	1,832
Naval Security Group Command.....	3,000	3,000
Total, outside the United States.....	19,356	19,356
Total.....	526,913	500,815

FACILITY CLASS SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

Description	Request, Marine Corps		Total	Committee approved, Marine Corps		Total
	Navy			Navy		
Operational.....	50,263	940	51,203	47,563	940	48,503
Training.....	33,930	799	34,729	33,930	799	34,729
Maintenance production ¹	172,883	1,889	174,772	139,319	1,889	141,208
R.D.T. & E.....	3,087	-----	3,087	3,087	-----	3,087
Supply.....	10,521	-----	10,521	10,521	-----	10,521
Medical.....	42,000	-----	42,000	43,418	-----	43,418
Administrative.....	11,534	-----	11,534	12,964	-----	12,964
Bachelor housing/community support.....	12,329	29,742	42,071	6,543	33,992	40,535
Bachelor housing.....	6,929	29,742	36,671	3,943	33,992	37,935
Community support.....	5,400	-----	5,400	2,600	-----	2,600
Utilities.....	29,042	1,900	30,942	41,197	2,946	44,143
Pollution abatement.....	36,140	3,819	39,959	35,437	3,819	39,256
Air.....	300	3,570	3,870	300	3,570	3,870
Water.....	35,840	249	36,089	35,137	249	35,377
Energy.....	39,575	2,891	42,466	38,407	2,891	41,298
Nuclear weapons security.....	29,700	-----	29,700	37,075	-----	37,075
Real estate.....	4,078	-----	4,078	4,078	-----	4,078
Total.....	475,082	41,980	517,062	452,121	47,276	499,397
USUHS.....	9,851	-----	9,851	0	-----	0
Total.....	484,933	41,980	526,913	453,539	47,276	500,815

¹ Includes all Trident facilities.

UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

For the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences at Bethesda, Maryland, the Navy withdrew its request of \$9,851,000 since sufficient space may be provided under the first two phases to satisfy present requirements for a medical school.

Bids received on the second increment in March 1976 were very competitive. The current working estimate for the second increment is \$53.3 million, which is a savings of approximately \$11.6 million from the \$64.9 million appropriated for this project. The total cost of the first and second increments is estimated to be \$64.3 million, which is \$15.6 million less than the amount appropriated.

The deferral of the fiscal year 1977 project was unanimously approved by the University Board of Regents and the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

An orderly, well-conceived plan which will optimally meet the requirements of the additional schools is being developed. The outcome of this effort will be reflected, in part, in the University's request for funds for construction of the third increment, which can be expected to be presented for consideration to Congress within the next two years.

TRIDENT FACILITIES

For the fourth phase of the Trident facilities project, the request was \$140,472,000. This amount includes \$11,000,000 for community impact support in accordance with Section 608 of the fiscal year 1975 Military Construction Authorization Act.

The major items in this year's request are: (1) Refit Pier #2 that will provide berthing space for a single submarine and, along with Refit Pier #1 and the drydock, complete the delta structure; (2) a Magnetic Silencing Facility, including a slip, a range to neutralize

the magnetic field surrounding the submarines, and a support building; (3) additional missile support buildings and magazines; and (4) administrative and personnel support facilities.

The total approved for facilities construction by the committee is \$140,472,000 broken down by location as follows:

	Thousands
Bangor Submarine Base, Wash.....	\$116,244
Keyport Torpedo Station, Indian Island Annex, Wash.....	8,700
Community impact assistance, Trident facilities.....	11,000
Point Mugu—Pacific Missile Test Center, Calif.....	2,922
Cape Canaveral—flight test facilities, Fla.....	1,606
Total.....	140,472

The committee wishes to stress that it is authorizing for construction all of the projects included in the FY 1977 budget request through the use of the unused authorization in prior years for which appropriations were denied.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY FACILITIES

The request was \$29,700,000 for one location inside and one location outside of the United States in the amounts of \$27,206,000 and \$2,494,000, respectively. These projects will provide construction to improve physical security at six installations which store, maintain and issue nuclear weapons.

The committee added \$7,375,000 to substitute in part for the \$9,851,000 University project withdrawn by the Navy. The total authorized is \$37,075,000, with \$34,581,000 and \$2,494,000 for projects inside and outside the United States, respectively. After fiscal year 1977, the Navy has a remaining deficit for facilities of \$36 million. The addition of \$7,375,000 will enable the Navy to accelerate its program and substitute secure facilities for operational manpower costs.

MARINE CORPS

The primary mission of the Marine Corps is to provide air and ground forces for the seizure and defense of advanced Naval bases and the conduct of land operations incident to the prosecution of the Naval campaign. The request for 15 projects at nine installations, was \$41,980,000, which includes \$3,570,000, \$249,000 and \$2,891,000 for two air and one water pollution abatement, and four energy conservation projects, respectively. This year the Marine Corps continued its emphasis on the provision of new and improved personnel support facilities. The two significant projects in their request were: (1) a 1,620-man bachelor enlisted quarters in the amount of \$14,842,000 for the Camp Lejune Marine Corps Base, North Carolina; and (2) a 1,078-man bachelor enlisted quarters in the amount of \$11,120,000 for the Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, California. Other projects will provide training, automotive maintenance, and personnel support facilities and utility improvements.

The projects added by the committee follow:

Installation and project	Thousands
Camp H. M. Smith, Hawaii, electrical power improvements.....	+\$1,046
Parris Island MC Recruit Depot, S.C., bachelor enlisted quarters.....	+4,250
Total.....	+5,296

The committee added \$1,046,000 for electrical power improvements for the Fleet Marine Force Pacific, Camp H. M. Smith, Oahu, Hawaii, to substitute in part for the \$9,851,000 university project withdrawn by the Navy. Also added was a bachelor enlisted quarters at the Parris Island Recruit Depot, South Carolina in the amount of \$4,250,000 to modernize existing quarters which fail to meet minimum living conditions considered necessary to recruit and retain Marines.

The committee approved new authority in the amount of \$47,276,000.

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

The Chief of Naval Operations, under the Secretary of the Navy, exercises command over certain central executive organizations, assigned shore activities, and the operating forces of the Navy.

The request was \$6,959,000 for five projects at five shore activities under the command of the Chief of Naval Operations. The request includes three energy conservation projects in the amount of \$1,359,000.

The significant projects requested were: (1) an Intelligence Center in the amount of \$4,300,000 to be located at Camp Smith for the Commander in Chief, Pacific; and (2) the Naval Historical Center in the amount of \$1,300,000.

The Intelligence Center project will provide facilities to accommodate the new joint-service intelligence center organization.

The projects added by the committee follow:

<i>Installation and project</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
New Orleans, support activity, La., bachelor enlisted quarters-----	+ \$1, 400
Vallejo, support activity, Calif., bachelor enlisted quarters-----	+ 2, 543
Total -----	+ 3, 943

The Bachelor Enlisted Quarters project for the New Orleans Naval Support Activity was added at the request of the Navy to facilitate the collocation of the 4th Marine Division, located at Camp Pendleton, with the 4th Marine Air Wing and the Chief of Naval Reserves, located at New Orleans. The collocation will improve Navy and Marine Reserve planning, training and Marine Reserve administrative procedures.

For Vallejo Naval Support Activity, the committee added a high priority fiscal year 1978 project bachelor enlisted quarters. Only 27 percent of the bachelor requirement is available. This project will increase the available spaces to 57 percent of the total spaces needed.

The committee approved new authority in the amount of \$10,902,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET

The Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, exercises operational, organizational, planning, logistic and administrative command over air, surface, submarine and fleet marine forces and supporting shore installations. The request was \$58,021,000 for 13 projects at eight installations. Included in this amount was \$300,000, \$2,026,000 and \$6,401,000 for one air and three water pollution abatement, and four energy conservation projects, respectively.

The significant projects included in the request were: (1) a berthing pier in the amount of \$24,900,000 for the Norfolk Naval Station, Virginia; (2) a two-phased processing facility with a total cost of

\$11.5 million and a request this year of \$8,048,000 for the Commander Oceanographic System Atlantic, Dam Neck, Virginia; and (3) an air combat maneuvering range in the amount of \$13,000,000 for Oceana Naval Air Station, Virginia.

The projects reduced, and added by the committee follow:

<i>Installation and project</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Norfolk Naval Station, Norfolk, Va., berthing pier (reduction) -----	-\$2,700
New London Submarine Base, New London, Conn., utilities improvement -----	+3,168

The \$2,700,000 reduction in the berthing pier was possible because of a reevaluation by the Navy of the inflation factors used for this project. The amount requested was \$24,900,000, and the amount recommended for authorization is \$22,200,000.

The utilities improvement at the New London Submarine Base will provide adequate utilities distribution systems to serve the increased demand which has resulted from new facilities construction.

The committee approved new authority in the amount of \$58,489,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET

The Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet exercises operational, organizational planning, logistic, and administrative command over air, surface submarine and fleet marine forces and supporting shore installations. Requested was \$41,865,000 for 20 projects at 11 installations. Included in this amount was \$22,818,000 and \$11,562,000 for five water pollution abatement and nine energy conservation projects, respectively.

The major regular projects will provide range improvements at the Fallon Naval Air Station, Nevada; aircraft parking apron and utilities improvements at the Miramar Naval Air Station, California; a torpedo retriever facility at the Pearl Harbor Naval Submarine Base; and utilities at the San Diego Naval Station, California.

The requested amount was approved and one project was added by the committee as follows:

<i>Installation and project</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
San Diego Naval Station, Calif., pier utilities -----	+\$6,966

At the San Diego Naval Station, the pier utilities project will provide for cold iron berthing on two piers homeported Fleet units to berth without operating boilers and generators, thereby reducing fuel costs and allowing for preventive maintenance on equipment.

The committee approved new authority in the amount of \$48,831,000.

CHIEF OF NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Chief of Naval Education and Training is responsible for the education and training of all Naval personnel. The request was \$20,864,000 for 14 projects at nine installations. Included in this amount was \$1,193,000 and \$1,505,000 for four water pollution abatement and four energy conservation projects, respectively.

The significant regular projects will provide: (1) modernization of and additions to the submarine training building at the Charleston Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center to provide space for housing a sonar operational training device and conducting C-4

missile training. (2) a diving/salvage training facility for the Panama City Naval School of Diving and Salvage, Florida, to obtain the operational advantages of collocating the school with the Navy Experimental Diving Unit and the Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory. The school will be moved from the Washington, D.C. Navy Yard. (3) At the San Diego Detachment of the Naval Submarine Training Center, Pearl Harbor, a submarine training facility for assumption of the training responsibility for the Pacific Fleet for the crews of the SSN 688 and earlier classes of submarines.

Projects deleted and added by the committee follow:

<i>Installation and project</i>		<i>Thousands</i>
Memphis Air Station, Tenn.:		
Industrial waste collection	-----	-\$218
Oil spill prevention	-----	-291
Steam and condensate systems	-----	-1,168
Municipal sewer connection	-----	-194
Pensacola Air Station, Fla., supply support center	-----	+1,430
U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., air-condition dining hall	-----	+1,418
Total	-----	+977

The projects at Memphis were denied because the Navy in the Installation Reduction and Closure Realignment announcement of March 17, 1976 indicated that this installation was being studied for a major reduction.

The committee added \$1,430,000 for a supply support center for the Pensacola Naval Air Station, Florida, to substitute in part for the \$9,851,000 University project withdrawn by the Navy. This facility is needed to relocate supply administrative functions, which will release space needed by the Naval Education and Training Information Support Activity for consolidating personnel and housing computer hardware equipment.

The committee approved new authority in the amount of \$20,423,000.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery safeguards and promotes the health of Navy and Marine Corps personnel, their dependents and other personnel. The request was \$44,130,000 for nine regular projects at eight installations.

The significant projects will provide: medical/dental clinics at Jacksonville, Florida, and Brunswick Naval Air Station, Maine; and a replacement hospital at Orlando, Florida.

The project denied by the committee follows:

<i>Installation and project</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Bethesda National Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., physical fitness facilities	-----
	-\$2,800

The project was denied because of the high cost of the project, and it is questionable whether this project can be placed under contract in FY 1977.

The committee approved new authority in the amount of \$41,330,000.

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

The Chief of Naval Personnel plans and directs the procurement, distribution, and administration of all Navy personnel. The Command also develops and implements service-wide program for career motivation and improved human relations. Requested was \$9,470,000 for three regular projects at one installation.

The installation is the New Orleans Naval Personnel Center and the projects would have provided bachelor quarters, roads, and extension of utility systems.

During committee hearings, the Navy advised that it had reversed its decision to move some elements of the Bureau of Naval Personnel from Washington, D.C. to New Orleans, Louisiana, thereby cancelling the requirement for the three projects requested.

In fiscal year 1976, \$21.3 million was authorized and appropriated for an administrative complex at New Orleans. No construction contracts have been awarded for this project.

The projects denied by the committee follow:

<i>Installation and project</i>		
New Orleans, Naval Personnel Center, La.:		<i>Thousands</i>
Bachelor enlisted quarters	-----	-\$2, 775
Bachelor officer quarters	-----	-4, 154
Roads and utilities extension	-----	-2, 541
Total	-----	9, 470

No new authority was approved.

NAVAL MATERIAL COMMAND

The Naval Material Command is the single integrated material support agency for the Navy. Its mission includes the development, procurement and support of total weapons systems, depot maintenance, supply management and facilities support. Requested was \$99,339,000 for 25 regular, seven water pollution abatement, and 26 energy conservation projects at 30 installations.

A major portion of the request, \$42,000,000, was for the modernization of Naval Shipyards. Of the 11 projects requested, five projects will provide improved maintenance and production facilities at four shipyards; one project will provide a new engineering/management building; four projects will improve utilities at four shipyards, and one project will improve a portal crane rail system.

Other significant projects requested to support the Trident I (C-4) missile were a module maintenance facility addition at the Charleston Naval Shipyard, and a missile facilities addition at the Polaris Missile Facility, Atlantic, Charleston, South Carolina. The project costs are \$3,444,000 and \$2,315,000, respectively.

For the first time, the Navy requested \$8,000,000 for a program to minimize the hazards associated with homeporting ammunition ships (AE's) and fast combat support ships (AOE's). On the west coast, eight AE's will be homeported at the Concord Naval Weapons Station, California, and two AOE's at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Washington. Indian Island will be the ammunition storage point for the ships homeported at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. On the east coast, three AE's will be homeported at the Earle Naval Weapons

Station, New Jersey, and one each at the Charleston Naval Station and Naval Weapons Station, South Carolina. The projects requested will provide magazines, fire protection improvements, road and supporting facilities.

The projects reduced, denied or added by the committee follow:

<i>Installation and project</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Charleston Shipyard, S.C., welding shop-----	+\$1,510
Charleston Shipyard, S.C., electrical distribution system-----	+4,562
Gulfpport Construction Battalion Center, Miss., maintenance and repair facility-----	+4,287
Pearl Harbor Shipyard, Hawaii:	
Machine shop modernization-----	-1,761
Electric shop modernization-----	+7,400
Total -----	+15,998

At the Charleston Shipyard, the committee added a welding shop and electrical distribution system projects. The welding shop project is needed this year to: (1) improve efficiencies of welding operations, and (2) eliminate congestion created by traffic to supply receiving and shipping departments and publication and printing office.

The electrical distribution system project is needed this year to modernize an overloaded and outmoded power system that seriously constrains efficient industrial operations of the shipyard.

The committee added a maintenance and repair facility project at the Gulfpport Construction Battalion Center, which it firmly believes is needed this year to: (1) satisfy a space deficiency generated by an increased mission requirement to provide up through depot level maintenance support of Fleet Construction Force and Construction Training Unit equipment, and (2) replace inadequate facilities. Further deferral of authorizing and funding the Maintenance and Repair Facility will require large quantities of work to be performed outdoors, thereby lowering effectiveness and increasing costs. Increased costs also result from the operation and maintenance of inadequate facilities.

The Navy request included \$1,761,000 for modernization of a machine shop at the Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor. The request relates to a project originally authorized in the Fiscal Year 1975 program. Funds for construction were not appropriated until Fiscal Year 1976. Because of the inflation experienced during the period since the project was authorized, it was estimated that an additional \$1.2 million would be required to construct the original scope. The total of \$1,761,000 also included some \$600,000 for additional scope. Bids were opened on the project in early March. The Navy reports that full scope of the Fiscal Year 1975 project can be obtained within the monies available. Further review by the Navy of the new scope included in the fiscal year 1977 project indicates that it is no longer required. Therefore, the entire fiscal year 1977 project has been deleted from the Navy authorized program.

The committee added the Electric Shop Modernization project as it is convinced the modernization of this shop is needed this year for the shipyard to operate at maximum efficiency and accomplish new workload assignments of repairing and maintaining the Spruance Class Destroyers and SSN 688 Class Submarines.

Committee approved new authority in the amount of \$115,337,000.

OCEANOGRAPHER OF THE NAVY

The request was \$7,400,000 for one project to provide an administrative complex that will permit consolidation of activities of the Oceanographic program at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

The relocation out of Washington into eight buildings in a campus-like setting at the old NASA Mississippi test facility will consolidate activities that are at four dispersed sites and in 19 buildings in the Washington area. The existing buildings at the NASA test facility are ideally suited to the Navy's Oceanographic program. The relocation will reduce management and operational inefficiencies and administrative overhead.

Based on these factors, the requested amount was approved.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

(Outside the United States)

The request was \$2,494,000 to provide a hardened power system and a storage magazine at one installation.

The requested amount was approved.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET

Requested was \$10,169,000 for two regular and one water pollution abatement project, with a cost of \$147,000. The regular projects requested are: (1) an air traffic control complex for Keflavik Naval Station, Iceland, in the amount of \$5,862,000; and (2) fuel storage facilities in the amount of \$4,160,000 for the Roosevelt Roads Naval Station, Puerto Rico.

The requested amount was approved.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET

The request was \$1,861,000 for one project to construct two high explosive magazines at the Guam Naval Magazine, Mariana Islands, to provide adequate storage of a new weapons system.

The requested amount was approved.

NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

The request was \$1,832,000 for one project to provide communications improvements at a classified location.

The requested amount was approved.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND

The request was \$3,000,000 for one project to construct a direction finder building at the Keflavik Naval Security Group Activity, that will permit the consolidation of all security group facilities in Iceland.

The requested amount was approved.

FISCAL YEAR 1974 TITLE II AMENDMENT

During the hearings, the Navy testified to a requirement for a Title II amendment of \$11 million to Public Law 93-166, the fiscal year 1974 Military Construction Authorization Act. The amendment will pro-

vide the authority needed to permit all valid fiscal year 1974 projects to be constructed.

No additional appropriations are being requested for this amendment. Historically, funding for the utilization of the cost variations provisions of authorization acts has come from available appropriations.

The committee approved the amendment so that all valid projects may be constructed, otherwise the projects constrained by the fiscal year 1974 Title II ceiling would have to be re-authorized in a future military construction authorization act.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION ACTIONS

(Title II)

A summary of actions taken on the Title II request of the Navy is tabulated below by project:

<i>Installation and project</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Total of request	\$526, 913
Uniformed Service University: Bethesda, Md., university	-9, 851
Trident: Various locations, Trident facilities ¹	-45, 000
Nuclear Weapons: Various locations, nuclear weapons security Facilities	+7, 375
Marine Corps:	
Camp H. M. Smith, Hawaii, electrical power improvements	+1, 046
Parris Island Recruit Depot, S.C., bachelor enlisted quarters	+4, 250
Chief of Naval Operations:	
New Orleans Support Activity, La., bachelor enlisted quarters	+1, 400
Vallejo Support Activity, Calif., bachelor enlisted quarters	+2, 543
Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet:	
New London Submarine Base, Conn., utilities improvements	+3, 168
Norfolk Naval Station, Va., berthing pier	-2, 700
Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet: San Diego Naval Station, Calif., pier utilities	+6, 966
Chief of Naval Education and Training:	
Memphis Air Station, Tenn.:	
Industrial waste collection	-218
Oil spill prevention	-291
Steam and condensate systems	-1, 168
Municipal sewer connection	-194
Pensacola Air Station, Fla., supply support center	+1, 430
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Bethesda National Medical Center, Md., physical fitness facilities	-2, 800
U.S. Naval Academy, Md., air-condition dining hall	+1, 418
Bureau of Naval Personnel:	
New Orleans Personnel Center, La.:	
Bachelor enlisted quarters	-2, 775
Bachelor officers quarters	-4, 154
Roads and utilities extension	-2, 541
Chief of Naval Material:	
Charleston Shipyard, S.C.:	
Welding shop	+1, 510
Electrical distribution	+4, 562
Gulfport Construction Battalion Center, Miss., Maintenance and repair facility	+4, 287
Pearl Harbor Shipyard, Hawaii:	
Machine shop modernization	-1, 761
Electric shop modernization	+7, 400
Net reduction	-26, 098
New authorization total	500, 815
Amendments title II—Fiscal year 1974	+11, 000

¹ All projects requested this year were authorized for Construction, reduction was made to align with appropriations.

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

The Air Force requested \$730,233,000 under Title III of the bill distributed as follows:

	Air Force request	Committee approved
Inside the United States.....	\$673, 088, 000	\$687, 866, 000
Outside the United States.....	57, 145, 000	56, 650, 000
Total.....	730, 233, 000	744, 516, 000

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

Air Force witnesses testified that the Air Force program consisted primarily of projects to support the force and deployment goals presented to the congress in the Air Force Secretary's and Chief of Staff's posture statements. They placed particular stress on several items: \$28 million for improvements to existing facilities to reduce energy consumption; \$38 million for Protective Aircraft Shelters; \$28.9 million for Hospital and Medical Facilities; \$28.7 million for improvements to Munitions Storage Security; \$33 million for pollution abatement projects, the bulk of which (\$32.7 million) is to correct a serious problem at Wright-Patterson Air Base, Ohio; and \$437 million for the construction of an Aeropropulsion Systems Test Facility at Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee.

The committee gave careful consideration to all projects and a summary of authorizations requested and approved is presented as follows:

MAJOR COMMAND SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

Command	Air Force request	Committee approved
Inside the United States:		
Aerospace Defense Command.....	1, 720	1, 720
Air Force Logistics Command.....	66, 124	79, 367
Air Force Systems Command.....	457, 576	456, 998
Air Training Command.....	18, 034	18, 631
Air University.....	123	123
Alaskan Air Command.....	3, 768	3, 768
Headquarters Command, USAF.....	4, 295	4, 295
Military Airlift Command.....	16, 423	16, 961
Pacific Air Forces.....	4, 145	4, 145
Strategic Air Command.....	63, 938	64, 916
Tactical Air Command.....	18, 848	18, 848
U.S. Air Force Academy.....	354	354
Nuclear Weapons Security.....	15, 523	15, 523
Air Installation Compatible Use Zone.....	2, 217	2, 217
Total.....	673, 088	687, 866
Outside the United States:		
Aerospace Defense Command.....	495	0
Air Force Systems Command.....	1, 300	1, 300
Strategic Air Command.....	4, 170	4, 170
U.S. Air Forces in Europe.....	38, 000	38, 000
Nuclear Weapons Security.....	13, 180	13, 180
Total.....	57, 145	56, 650
Grand total.....	730, 233	744, 516

FACILITY CLASS SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

Description	Air Force request	Committee approved
Operational.....	96,038	96,341
Training.....	15,561	15,561
Maintenance.....	17,615	25,795
R.D.T. & E.....	444,073	444,073
Supply.....	3,161	8,561
Medical.....	28,890	28,890
Administrative.....	0	0
Bachelor housing.....	6,494	6,494
Community support.....	0	978
Pollution abatement.....	51,473	51,473
Air.....	(33,089)	(33,089)
Water.....	(18,384)	(18,384)
Utilities.....	0	0
Energy.....	28,058	27,480
Nuclear weapons.....	28,703	28,703
Real estate.....	10,167	10,167
Totals.....	730,233	744,516

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND

(Inside the United States)

The Air Force requested \$1,720,000 for one project: construction of a Noncommissioned Officers Academy at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida.

The request of \$1,720,000 was approved.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

This program contained a request for \$66,124,000 at seven locations where Air Force Logistics Command is the host command. Included are projects in support of AWACS, Drone Engineering Research and a small increment of the Depot Plant Modernization Program.

The committee approved the projects in the Air Force request and also three additional high priority projects. One project in the amount of \$5,400,000 for a Minuteman Support Facility at Hill Air Force Base, Utah was added in consonance with a budget amendment in support of Minuteman. Also two high priority requirements not previously included in the program were added: one at Hill Air Force Base, Utah to Alter Missile Service Shop in the amount of \$2,343,000; and a Weapons Systems Facility at Robins Air Force Base, Georgia in the amount of \$5,500,000. Accordingly, the total program approved for the Air Logistics Command is \$79,367,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

(Inside the United States)

The construction program requested for the Air Force System Command amounted to \$457,576,000 at five bases and various other locations. Included were projects in support of the Joint Surveillance System, the Sea-Launched Ballistics Missile Surveillance System (S.L.B.M.), and the largest single project ever to be requested in a military construction bill; the aeropropulsion systems test facility at a cost of

\$437,000,000 to be constructed at the Arnold Engineering Development Center near Tullahoma, Tennessee, which is contained in this request.

There was one project for Energy Conservation in the sum of \$578,000 that was not of sufficient priority to warrant current authorization. Accordingly, the committee approved a program of \$456,998,000 for the Air Force Systems Command.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Construction projects totaling \$18,034,000 were requested in this program for six bases where Air Training Command is host. Included are projects supporting the Air Force Flight Simulator Program for training of Undergraduate Pilots. \$5,717,000 is requested for a facility at Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi and another at Randolph Air Base, Texas for \$3,627,000. Also included is an Airmen Dormitory Modernization project for Mather Air Force Base, California.

One project at Williams AFB, Arizona in the amount of \$332,000 for an Aircraft Instrument Facility was deferred since equipment procurement will not occur in sufficient time to require construction to start until late Fiscal Year 1977 or early 1978. The Committee did, however, recognize two high priority requirements not included in the Air Force request. These were: a Navigational Aids Shop at Columbus Air Force Base Mississippi in the amount of \$337,000 and an Aircraft Control Tower at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi in the amount of \$592,000.

Accordingly, a program of \$18,631,000 was approved for the Air Training Command.

AIR UNIVERSITY

The program contained a request for \$123,000 for one energy conservation project at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

The program was approved as submitted.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

This program provides \$3,768,000 for three projects at three locations. The projects will provide for Water Pollution Abatement, an Aircraft Instrument Landing System and a Satellite Communications Ground Terminal.

The program was approved as submitted.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

The construction program at bases where Headquarters Command is host amounts to \$4,295,000 for energy conservation at two bases. One project is to be accomplished at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland and the other at Bolling Air Force Base, District of Columbia.

The program was approved as submitted.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

New construction requested for the Military Airlift Command (MAC) involves nine projects at eight locations where MAC is host and contains a request for \$16,423,000 for support of base missions.

Among the projects in the program is one for the construction of a new Composite Medical Facility at Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma and one for a Flight Simulator Facility at Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas for C-130 pilot training.

Two projects for an Aircraft Instrument Facility: one at Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma in the amount of \$145,000 and one at Travis Air Force Base, California in the amount of \$220,000 were deferred because equipment procurement will not occur in time to warrant construction authorization in fiscal year 1977. Not included in the Air Force request was a project to construct a Squadron Flight Operations Facility at McChord Air Force Base, Washington which the Committee recognized and approved as a high priority requirement.

Accordingly, a program of \$16,961,000 was approved for the Military Airlift Command.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

(Inside the United States)

The requested program for the Pacific Air Forces, inside the United States totals \$4,145,000 and is for Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii.

The program was approved as submitted.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

(Inside the United States)

This bill provides \$63,938,000 for construction of facilities at nineteen bases where the Strategic Air Command is the host command. Included is \$19,740,000 for facilities to accommodate the Advanced Airborne Command Post and a \$17,513,000 Composite Medical Facility at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska. The committee in turn noted that there was an urgent requirement for an addition to a Recreation Facility at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana, and added authorization of \$978,000 to enable this construction.

The program for the Strategic Air Command was therefore approved in the amount of \$64,916,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

The construction program requested at bases where the Tactical Air Command is host amounts to \$18,848,000 for both operational and support type facilities. This includes five operational, maintenance and storage projects for Moody Air Force Base, Georgia to support bed-down of the new F-4 fighter mission. Also included in the program is \$7,500,000 to enable the Air Force to acquire a 47,000 acre bombing and gunnery training range on the East Coast.

The request of \$18,848,000 was approved.

U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY

The Air Force Academy construction program consisted of one energy conservation project in the amount of \$354,000.

The program was approved as submitted.

AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONES (AICUZ)—ZONE OF INTERIOR

The bill contains an authorization request for protective zones that must be established adjacent to selected air installations to prevent encroachment by residential and commercial developments into hazardous and high aircraft-noise areas. Involved is acquisition of real estate interests in fee and restrictive easements in the amount of \$2,217,000 to establish necessary protective air installation compatible use zones at eight Air Force Bases.

The program was approved as submitted.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

(Various Locations Inside the United States)

The bill contains a request for nuclear weapons security improvements and amounts to \$15,523,000 at various locations throughout the United States. Improved security measures and systems are required to guard against the capture of weapons by terrorist groups for political or monetary gain. Requirements consist of area and boundary lighting, fences, for deterrence, observation towers hardening.

The program was approved as submitted.

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND

(Outside the United States)

This bill contains a request of \$495,000 for one project at one location, Thule Air Base, Greenland. The project will provide an Aircraft Instrument Landing System.

The committee found that the equipment required for this and other Aircraft Instrument Landing Systems could not be procured in time to warrant Fiscal Year 1977 construction authorization. The program for the Aerospace Defense Command (outside the United States) was therefore deferred.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

(Outside the United States)

This request is for construction of a facility to house a radio solar telescope and associated equipment. The solar observation facilities provide source data on the earth's magnetic and near space atmospheric environment required by military surveillance and warning systems, satellite tracking, orbital and missile trajectory predictions and world wide communications. The facility will also contribute to other U.S. Federal agency requirements for space environmental data.

The cost is estimated at \$1,300,000.

The request was approved as submitted.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

(Outside the United States)

The Strategic Air Command program outside the United States consists of one project at Anderson Air Force Base, Guam, that amounts to \$4,170,000. The one item is construction of a 38,270SF facility to provide an adequate facility for an effective corrosion control that is extremely important in Guam because of the high humidity and salty air.

The program was approved as submitted.

U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

The program for the United States Air Force in Europe contains a request for \$38,000,000 for aircraft protective facilities.

The program was approved as submitted.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

(Outside the United States)

This program contains a request for \$13,180,000 for construction of security improvements for nuclear weapons storage sites outside the United States that are classified. The project will provide additional and improved area and boundary lighting, observation towers, hardening, and security fencing to weapons storage and armed aircraft alert areas.

The program was approved as submitted.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION ACTIONS

(Title III)

A summary of actions taken on the Title III request of the Air Force is tabulated by project as follows:

Installation and project	Thousands
Total of request-----	\$730, 233
Air Force Logistics Command:	
Hill AFB, Utah, Minuteman support facility-----	+5, 400
Hill AFB, Utah, missile shop-----	+2, 343
Robins AFB, Ga., weapons system facility-----	+5, 500
Air Force Systems Command: Arnold Engineering Development Center, energy conservation-----	-578
Air Training Command:	
Columbus AFB, Miss., navigational aids shop-----	+337
Keesler AFB, Miss., control tower-----	+592
Williams AFB, Ariz., aircraft instrument facility-----	-332
Military Airlift Command:	
Altus AFB, Okla., aircraft instrument facility-----	-145
McChord AFB, Wash., squadron flight operations facility-----	+903
Travis AFB, Calif., aircraft instrument facility-----	-220
Strategic Air Command: Malmstrom AFB, Mont., addition to recreation facility-----	+978
Aerospace Defense Command (outside the United States): Thule Air Base, Greenland, aircraft instrument facility-----	-495
Net increase-----	+14, 283
New authorization total-----	744, 516

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

	Requested	Authorized
Inside the United States.....	\$31,609,000	\$12,855,000
Outside the United States.....	3,041,000	2,091,000
Secretary of Defense Contingency.....	30,000,000	10,000,000
Total.....	64,650,000	24,946,000

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

The Secretary of Defense request in this Bill was \$64,650,000 of which \$34,650,000 was to provide for the construction of new facilities and rehabilitation of existing facilities for the Defense Agencies at 27 named installations. With few exceptions, Defense Agencies activities are located at military installations, either utilizing existing facilities or siting required new facilities on these installations in the interest of economy. \$30,000,000 was for emergency construction authorization for the Secretary of Defense to provide for unforeseen construction requirements in emergency situations.

The request for air and water pollution abatement projects was \$191,000. This request was for one project which will provide an oil containment structure. Since pollution abatement was not included as an omnibus project in this year's bill, this project was identified separately for the Defense Fuel Support Point, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Energy Conservation, \$1,902,000 or 5 percent of Title IV (excluding the OSD emergency construction request) was requested to provide facilities that will meet the objective of the energy conservation program. The projected program for the next three years is \$5.2 million. This year's investment of \$1.9 million will save approximately \$370,000 annually, and return the investment in approximately 5 years.

The Title IV request includes 3 energy conservation projects broken down by type as follows:

Facilities description	Number of projects	Amount (thousands)
Central monitoring and control systems.....	1	\$455
Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems modification.....	1	130
Other building improvements.....	1	1,317
Total.....	3	1,902

The committee gave careful consideration to all projects and the following table summarizes the authorization requested and approved for each Defense Agency:

(38)
Net increase
New authorization total

[In thousands of dollars]

	OSD request	Committee approved
Defense Mapping Agency.....	1,478	1,478
Defense Nuclear Agency.....	6,672	0
Defense Supply Agency.....	21,212	9,130
National Security Agency.....	2,247	2,247
Total, inside the United States.....	31,609	12,855
Defense Nuclear Agency.....	950	0
Defense Supply Agency.....	2,091	2,091
Total, outside the United States.....	3,041	2,091
Secretary of Defense contingency.....	30,000	10,000
Total.....	64,650	24,946

FACILITY CLASSES SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

Description	OSD request	Committee approved
Operational.....	1,393	1,393
Maintenance and production.....	930	930
R.D.T. & E.....	6,672	0
Supply.....	10,717	6,635
Medical.....	500	500
Administrative.....	8,000	0
Community support.....	950	0
Utilities.....	3,395	3,395
Pollution abatement (water).....	191	191
Energy.....	1,902	1,902
Subtotal.....	34,650	14,946
OSD contingency.....	30,000	10,000
Total.....	64,650	24,946

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY (DMA)

The Defense Mapping Agency, for which \$1,478,000 in new authorization was requested was formed in 1972 by Presidential and DoD Directives by consolidating the resources of the Military Departments to furnish mapping, charting, and geodesy (MC&G) support to the DoD with optimum efficiency and economy. The DMA's basic mission is to furnish the operating forces maps, charts and position data needed by troops on the ground, aircraft, ships and missiles to navigate, operate and hit their targets.

This authorization will provide for modernization of temperature and humidity controls of the Erskine Building at the Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center, Bethesda, Maryland; plus the construction of a flood retaining wall as well as the alteration of a cartographic and geophysical production plant at the Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center, St. Louis, Missouri.

The amount requested was approved.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY (DNA)

The Defense Nuclear Agency for which \$7,622,000 in new authorization was requested has four major areas of responsibility as its missions: (1) staff advice and assistance on nuclear weapons matters to

the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Military Departments, and other Government Agencies; (2) consolidated management of the DoD Nuclear Weapons Stockpile; (3) management of DoD Nuclear Weapons Testing and Nuclear Weapons Effects Research Programs; and (4) performing technical studies and analyses and coordinating directives on nuclear related matters for the Department of Defense.

The projects denied by the committee follow:

Installation and project	Thou-
Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Bethesda, Md., animal research facility-----	sands \$6, 672
Johnston Atoll, fire station-----	950

The committee believes that since the design of the Animal Research Facility has not started, this facility can be deferred and DNA should further examine their requirements to see if other existing facilities can be utilized. The DoD withdrew the requirement for the Fire Station at Johnston Atoll.

The committee denied new authority to the Defense Nuclear Agency.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY (DSA)

The Defense Supply Agency, for which \$23,303,000 in new authorization was requested, is responsible for the organization, direction, management and administration, and control of supply and service functions or departmental activities including the operation of a wholesale distribution system for supplies. Also included in the Defense Supply Agency responsibilities are the administration and supervision of the Department of Defense coordinated procurement program, the Federal catalog system, excess and surplus disposal (personal property) program, the defense material utilization program, the item entry control program, the industrial plant equipment program, the technical (RDT&E) report services and the centralized referral system for displaced DoD employees. In fulfilling the designated mission, the Defense Supply Agency continues toward the full assumption of its responsibilities for providing uniform policies and procedures in the field of inventory, control, accounting, cataloging, standardization, procurement, requirements computation, inspection and quality control, mobilization and industrial readiness planning storage, inventory and distribution, maintaining technical logistics data and information, and initiating value engineering projects. In addition, the Defense Supply Agency has been assigned the mission for consolidation of the Contract Administration Services of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

This authorization will provide for a concrete floor in shed 22 and a health clinic at the Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio; storage facilities at the following Defense Property Disposal Offices: Ayer, Fort Devens, Massachusetts; Duluth Air Force Base, Minnesota; Groton, Connecticut; Gunter Air Force Base, Alabama; Fort Riley, Kansas; Wurtsmith, Michigan; and Kaiserslautern, Nuremberg, and Seckenheim, Germany; heating plant improvements at the Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio; fuel pier replacement at the Defense Fuel Support Point, Lynn Haven, Florida;

mechanization of four warehouses, extension of sprinkler systems of six warehouses and improvements to the patrol road at the Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Virginia; standby power in support of the operation of the Defense Integrated Data System at the Defense Logistics Services Center, Battle Creek, Michigan; a water pollution abatement project in the tank truck loading area at the Defense Fuel Support Point, Cincinnati, Ohio; and the procurement of fuel terminals at Harrisville, Michigan; and Verona, New York.

The projects denied by the committee follow:

<i>Installation and project</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Cameron Station, Va., rehabilitation of buildings 3 and 4	8,000
Escanaba, Mich., fuel terminal procurement	672
Newington, N.H., fuel terminal procurement	400
Ozol, Calif., fuel terminal procurement	3,010

The committee considers that it is not economical to invest \$8,000,000 in warehouses that were completed in 1942 and since converted to administrative space. DSA is requested to investigate the availability of other suitable facilities to satisfy its need. The existing leases for the Fuel Terminal procurements will allow these projects to be deferred and authorization is not required in fiscal year 1977.

The committee approved new authority in the amount of \$11,221,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY (NSA)

The National Security Agency, for which \$2,247,000 in new authorization was requested, replaced the former Armed Forces Security Agency and was created by the Secretary of Defense in 1949 to unify the separate organizations within each military department. The National Security Agency, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Defense, performs highly specialized technical and coordinating functions relating to its mission of national security and intelligence production.

The authorization will provide internal alterations to building 9817, and installation of solar grid screening to minimize solar heat gains in Building 1 at NSA Headquarters, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

The amount requested was approved.

OFFICE, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

The Office, Secretary of Defense has requested \$30,000,000 in new authorization for emergency construction authorization for the Secretary of Defense to provide for unforeseen construction requirements which he considers vital to the security of the United States.

The Committee after the review of the availability of the OSD military construction contingency is of the opinion that \$10 million will be sufficient for FY 1977.

The committee approved new authority in the amount of \$10,000,000.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATION ACTIONS

A summary of actions taken in the Title IV request of the Defense Agencies is tabulated below by project:

Installation and project	Thousands
Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Bethesda, Md., animal research facility.....	-\$6, 672
Cameron Station, Va., rehabilitation of buildings 3 and 4.....	-8, 000
Escanaba, Mich., fuel terminal procurement.....	-672
Newington, N.H., fuel terminal procurement.....	-400
Ozol, Calif., fuel terminal procurement.....	-3, 010
Johnston Atoll, fire station.....	-850
OSD emergency construction authorization.....	-20, 000

The committee approved new authority in the amount of \$11,231,000. The committee also approved new authority in the amount of \$11,231,000. The committee also approved new authority in the amount of \$11,231,000.

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TITLE V—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

The Department of Defense presented an authorization request for appropriations for military family housing of some \$1.3 billion in fiscal year 1977 as follows:

	<i>Thousands</i>
Construction of new housing (1,054 units)-----	\$52, 085
Army (652 units)-----	25, 510
Navy (402 units)-----	26, 575
Improvements to existing quarters (includes energy conservation investment: \$32,400)-----	50, 890
Minor construction-----	5, 220
Planning-----	1, 005
Total construction authorization request-----	109, 200
Less: Amounts available from prior years-----	-5, 300
Total authorization for appropriation request, construction-----	103, 900
Operating expenses-----	550, 428
Leasing-----	97, 488
Maintenance of real property-----	403, 184
Debt payment—principal-----	112, 874
Debt payment—interest and other expense-----	44, 327
Mortgage insurance premiums—Capehart and Wherry-----	1, 642
Servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums-----	2, 531
Total O. & M. and debt payment authorization request-----	1, 212, 474
Less: Anticipated reimbursements and amounts available from prior years-----	-13, 527
Total authorization for appropriation request, O. & M. and debt payment-----	1, 198, 947
Grand total authorization for appropriation request-----	1, 302, 847

The program presented exceeded \$1,302,847,000 by \$18,827,000, the latter representing amounts recouped from prior year authorized programs, and anticipated reimbursements. The amount of \$1,302,847,000 requested authorization for appropriation compares with \$1,332,244,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1976.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Defense proposed the construction of 1,054 new family housing units for fiscal year 1977. The magnitude of new construction is well under the 3,031 units authorized by the Congress last year. The Defense witness indicated that the sizable reduction in new construction was brought about, in large measure, through this committee's support of past programs. Such support enabled Defense to make significant progress in reducing the housing deficit. The three locations for which new construction were proposed either are experiencing sizable build-ups of personnel strength or have no current alternative to new construction.

Since it is the basic policy of the Department of Defense to rely on the private housing markets near military installations as the primary source of housing for military families, Defense has begun consultations with the Department of Housing and Urban Development to verify the extent of availability of adequate housing at the two locations in the domestic part of the new construction program. It came to the committee's attention that there has been a long standing need for 40 family housing units at Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Field, Arizona. The requirement is for 20 two-bedroom units and 20 four-bedroom units. It was further revealed that the local community cannot provide the needed housing. Accordingly, the committee added a 40-unit project for Gila Bend AFAF, Arizona, at an estimated cost of \$1,676,000. The committee is convinced that the limited new construction program is warranted and accordingly has approved authorization of 1,094 new family housing units.

COST LIMITATIONS FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION

In previous years, statutory cost limitations on new construction involved an average as well as maximum cost per unit. The Defense witness indicated that in past years, when many projects were involved, these statutory controls worked well and provided enough flexibility for Defense to execute the program. Projects in high-cost areas were offset by projects in low-cost areas so that the average could be maintained without too much difficulty. However, since this year's new construction is limited, the flexibility afforded by past controls has vanished. Accordingly, Defense has proposed, and this committee is in agreement with the proposal, that each project should stand on its own with its own dollar limitation for a specified number of units. The Committee concurs with the Defense witness that such a limitation continues to provide the Congress with the necessary control on the cost of new family housing construction.

In addition to the above, Defense sought authority to increase the individual project cost limitations by up to 10 percent. Such added flexibility is intended to meet unusual variations in cost not perceptible at the time the project cost was originally estimated. The committee feels that some amount of flexibility should be afforded to family housing in keeping with the flexibility accorded other military construction projects by the Congress in Section 603 of this bill. Accordingly, the committee has approved the Defense request.

IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING FAMILY HOUSING

The Defense witness stated that there is a total of \$50.9 million in the proposed program to improve and alter existing public quarters primarily those considered older and somewhat deteriorated. Sixty-four percent (or \$32.4 million) of the \$50.9 million requested is specifically designated for energy conservation projects. While the committee is sympathetic to the requirements for improvements to the existing inventory, it is more impressed by the continuing deterioration caused by the lack of sufficient maintenance funds. The Defense witness advised the Committee that costs of utilities, fuels, and wages, continue to rise, and noted that this will reduce funds available for maintenance. He stated that the backlog of deferred maintenance will in-

crease by \$95 million under this budget from \$238 million at the end of fiscal year 1975 to about \$333 million by the end of fiscal year 1977.

The committee continues to be concerned this year with the worsening deferred maintenance situation which, if allowed to continue, can only result in deterioration of the family housing inventory and have an adverse effect on the morale of occupants. The committee feels that the maintenance situation cannot be ignored and should take precedence over improvements to the housing inventory. Accordingly, the committee deleted all funds for the improvement program and reduced the request from \$50,890,000 to \$25,890,000. The approved amount in Section 502 of the bill will be limited to energy conservation projects. The denial of regular improvements generates \$25,000,000 in savings which the committee is adding to the housing maintenance account in Section 505(2) of the bill.

Defense also requested the exemption of improvement projects at the Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia, the Naval Complex, Oahu, Hawaii, and the Presidio of San Francisco, California, from the \$15,000 cost limitation on improvements. In keeping with the deletion of the regular improvement program, this request was denied by the committee.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN LEASING PROGRAMS

The committee heard testimony that Defense considers the leasing programs as important supplements to its balanced effort for the acquisition of adequate housing in the community and on-base. As in previous years, the average statutory cost limitation proposed by Defense for the domestic program is commensurate with the increase in the "rent" portion of the consumer price index. The statutory maximum per unit cost proposed is \$450 per month. Presumably, such a high maximum would enable Defense limited utilization of the program for personnel on detached duty, such as recruiters, located in high-cost metropolitan areas. For the foreign leasing program, Defense is proposing an increase in the statutory cost limitations based on an estimated escalation in rents of approximately 6 percent in foreign countries. No increase in the number of leases is proposed for either the domestic or foreign program. The committee approved the requests as submitted.

FAMILY HOUSING MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

Until fiscal year 1962, costs of Department of Defense family housing were carried in 16 different accounts. A comprehensive overview was next to impossible. With the strong support of this committee, the Family Housing Management Account was set up in fiscal year 1963 to provide visibility to this important support function thus facilitating management.

In the fourteen years from fiscal year 1963 through September 30, 1976, \$11.9 billion has been made available in the account for family housing functions. Construction cost \$2.7 billion; operation and maintenance has taken \$6.8 billion; and debt payment requirements were \$2.4 billion. About 94,000 new family housing units and some mobile home facilities were constructed, some of the existing housing was improved to current standards of livability and energy conservation

efficiency, and related planning and design was done with the construction funds. In fiscal year 1977, some 400,000 units will be supported from the operation and maintenance funds. Debt payment amounts cover payments of principal, interest and mortgage insurance premiums on some 180,000 of the units in inventory, representing an original debt of \$2.5 billion, with an outstanding balance of \$1.2 billion.

The committee wishes to commend the Department of Defense for its continuing efforts to focus attention on, and improve the operation of, family housing functions through effective use of the Family Housing Management Account tool provided by the Congress.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS

Authorization for the appropriation of \$80,576,000 for the construction and acquisition portions of the military family housing program was approved by the committee. The committee also approved \$1,223,947,000 for operation, maintenance and debt payment, for a total authorization for appropriation of \$1,304,523,000.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 601 is language which permits the Secretaries of the Military Departments to proceed with construction authorized free of certain limitations in existing law pertaining to advance of public monies and acquisition of land as follows:

31 USC 529 which specifies the general prohibition against advances of public monies,

10 USC 4774 and 9774 which establishes limitations upon construction of permanent structures, in the absence of other authorization, and

40 USC 255 which prohibits acquisition of land by purchase until a written opinion in favor of Title validity has been obtained.

The prohibitions specified in the first and third limitations cited above, if applied, would preclude timely construction in instances of military necessity. Section 601 grants exceptions to these limitations.

Section 602 is language which customarily appears in each annual military construction Act and corresponds to the equivalent section in prior year Acts (e.g., Sec. 602, P.L. 94-107), except that the dollar amounts are changed to the amounts of authorization for projects contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V, of the Act. It limits the amount which may be appropriated to carry out the projects authorized by separate titles of the Act.

Section 603 is the section of the General Provisions which serves the dual purpose of providing some degree of flexibility to Defense and the Services for exceeding the authorized cost of a project, when such increases could not reasonably have been anticipated, and it also establishes specified limits on the use of this flexibility to meet unforeseen circumstances. Last year this provision was rewritten to eliminate the requirement for deficiency authorizations but required that in certain instances where the use of this authority exceeded specific limitations, the projects could not proceed without expiration of a waiting period or specific approval of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees. This year the Department of Defense had proposed to delete this Congressional oversight. The committee determined to retain the language in last year's bill as essential to maintenance of adequate Congressional oversight of this authority.

Section 604 is identical to section 604 in last year's Act (P.L. 94-107). This section has the effect of directing that construction executed under this Act (1) be done by the Army Corps of Engineers or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, or such other department or Government agency as the Secretaries of the military departments recommend and the Secretary of Defense approves to assure efficient, expeditious and cost-effective accomplishment; (2) that the Secretaries of the military departments report annually to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives a breakdown of the dollar value of contracts completed by the construction

agencies, together with the design, construction supervision, and overhead fees charged by such agencies; (3) that all contracts (except for architect and engineering contracts which, unless otherwise authorized, shall continue to be awarded in accordance with presently established procedures, customs and practice) be awarded insofar as practicable on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder; and (4) the Secretaries of the military departments report annually to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives with respect to all contracts awarded on other than a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder. Additionally, it provides that the reports shall show the ten architect-engineer firms which in terms of total dollars were awarded the most business and a listing of the contracts for each firm.

Section 605 is similar to the repeal authorization provided in each annual Act and provides for repealing unused authorization with certain exceptions by a given date, usually two years from the date of the last year's Act. As a result, after January 1, 1978 only those authorizations, with certain exceptions, which are contained in Public Laws and enacted subsequent to October 7, 1975, would continue to remain available.

Section 606 corresponds to section 606 in last year's Act (P.L. 94-107). This section prescribes the cost limitations for permanent barracks and bachelor officer quarters but increases these limitations.

Under this section, the cost limitations as stated in dollar amounts in the Act are applicable where the area construction cost index is 1.0. The cost limitations in areas where the area construction cost index is more or less than 1.0 will be computed and would be proportionately higher or lower. For example, if the area construction cost index was 1.05, the cost limitation for permanent barracks would be \$40.95 per square foot.

This section would make the new cost limitations of \$39.00 per square foot for permanent barracks and \$42.00 per square foot for bachelor officer quarters retroactive to projects which have been previously authorized, but not contracted for as of the time of enactment. The previous cost limitations were \$35.00 and \$37.00, respectively.

Section 607 would authorize the Secretary of Defense to increase any of the cost limitations in this or prior Military Construction Authorization Acts and increase the square footage limitation applicable to family housing in order to utilize solar heating and/or cooling equipment in a military construction project.

Section 608 expresses the approval of the Congress to a plan for establishment of a naval and maritime museum in the City of Charleston, South Carolina.

Section 609 authorizes the Secretary of the Navy, subject to certain safeguards and restrictive covenants, to provide for the transfer of approximately 14 acres of land not now required for military use at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, for a site for an Airship Museum. The Museum would be financed from private funds and provide a center from which to display and preserve memorabilia relative to the use of the airship in our Armed Forces. A similar provision is contained in the House of Representatives bill.

Section 610 is a new section that has been added to provide authority for the Department of Defense to fund studies on alternative uses of military installations that are being closed and abandoned. The section

was prompted by the situation at Glasgow Air Force Base, Montana. This base, which the Air Force finds unnecessary for the active duty forces, appears to have great potential as an energy park, since it is located in an area rich in coal deposits and at the confluence of proposed pipelines from the North Slope. The Department of Defense expressed enthusiasm with this potential use of the base, but indicated that it was without authority to fund the studies and environmental impact statements that would be necessary to adequately assess such a potential reuse of the base. The Committee feels that the Federal Government has a responsibility to find new and beneficial uses for similar military installations that are no longer required rather than letting them deteriorate for lack of a relatively small investment in study funds. Funds required to accomplish necessary studies must be appropriated annually in the Military Construction Appropriation Bills and the Committees on Appropriations will examine such requests to ensure they are necessary and desirable in the national interest.

Section 611 authorizes payment of impact funds to non-profit telephone cooperatives which are being adversely affected by the sudden closure of the ABM site at Grand Forks, North Dakota. Current law does not provide for assistance to non-profit cooperatives.

Section 612 is the base closure amendment discussed in detail elsewhere in this report.

Section 613, the last section of the General Provisions is identical to the usual wording contained in each annual Military Construction Authorization Act and is designed to describe the short form title for reference to the proposed military construction legislation after it has been enacted into law.

The following summary represents the status of the lump sum authorization provided since the Guard and Reserve Forces facilities program reverted to that method of authorization in 1963:

RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES—ESTIMATED STATUS OF LUMP SUM AUTHORIZATIONS (AS OF MAR. 1, 1977)

(in thousands of dollars)

	Air Force	National Guard	Reserve	Army and Air Force Reserve	Marine Corps Reserve	Naval Reserve	Coast Guard Reserve
1. Total lump sum authorization (cumulative total, 1963-76)	87,520	250,973	121,820	4,243	4,243	4,243	4,243
2. Estimated authorization is committed through fiscal year 1976	81,245	217,853	100,311	4,243	4,243	4,243	4,243
3. Uncommitted balance	6,275	33,120	21,509	0	0	0	0
4. Added by present bill	0	24,300	12,500	0	0	0	0
5. Total available for fiscal year 1977	0	57,420	34,009	0	0	0	0
6. Estimated commitments in fiscal year 1977	0	56,500	33,800	0	0	0	0
7. Estimated residual authorization, and fiscal year 1977	0	1,920	1,209	0	0	0	0

TITLE VII—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

	Thousands
Army National Guard.....	\$40,817
Army Reserve.....	37,655
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.....	15,300
Air National Guard.....	24,300
Air Force Reserve.....	9,000
Total	127,072

Title VII provides authorization required in fiscal year 1977 in the above amounts to support the facilities programs of the Guard and Reserve components of the Military Departments.

Under the lump sum authorization procedures used in previous years, the Congress is to be furnished advance notification concerning the location, nature, and estimated cost of all projects over \$100,000 which are proposed for accomplishment within the total lump sum authorization available.

Although each specific project supporting the fiscal year 1977 authorization can only be tentatively identified at this time, the current program includes \$48.5 million to construct, expand, or modify 69 armories and training centers for the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve and an additional \$30.0 million will be used to meet urgent requirements for vehicle maintenance, aviation support, field training, energy conservation, water pollution abatement, and other essential non-armory facilities. The Naval and Marine Corps Reserve propose to use \$2.1 million for three training centers and \$13.2 million for aircraft operations and maintenance facilities and energy conservation projects. Similarly, the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve propose to use \$21.6 million for operations and maintenance facilities, \$2.9 million for training facilities, \$3.9 million for general support, and \$4.9 million for various other storage and energy conservation projects.

The following summary represents the status of the lump sum authorization provided since the Guard and Reserve Forces facilities program reverted to that method of authorization in 1963:

RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES—ESTIMATED STATUS OF LUMP SUM AUTHORIZATIONS (AS OF MAR. 1, 1976)

[In thousands of dollars]

	Army		Naval and Marine Corps Reserve	Air Force		Total
	National Guard	Reserve		National Guard	Reserve	
1. Lump sum authorization (cumulative fiscal year 1963-76).....	250,078	227,759	161,820	220,973	87,250	947,880
2. Estimate of authorization to be committed through fiscal year 1976.....	245,833	222,675	160,311	217,823	81,542	928,184
3. Uncommitted balance.....	4,245	5,084	1,509	3,150	5,708	19,696
4. Added by present bill.....	40,817	37,655	15,300	24,300	9,000	127,072
5. Total available for fiscal year 1977.....	45,062	42,739	16,809	27,450	14,708	146,768
6. Estimated commitments in fiscal year 1977.....	41,000	42,259	16,809	26,550	14,708	141,326
7. Estimated residual authorization, end fiscal year 1977.....	4,062	480	0	900	0	5,442

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY REQUESTED OF CONGRESS IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1977 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

State and Department or component	Name of installation	Cost
Alabama		\$3,240,000
Army	Fort Rucker	1,841,000
	Redstone Arsenal	1,126,000
Air Force	Maxwell AFB	123,000
Defense Supply Agency	Defense Property Disposal Office, Gunter AFB	150,000
Alaska		25,203,000
Army	Fort Greeley	2,854,000
	Fort Wainwright	17,163,000
Navy	Navy Station, Adak	1,418,000
Air Force	Elmendorf AFB	210,000
	Fort Yukon AFS	448,000
	Shemya AFB	3,110,000
Arizona		11,922,000
Army	Yuma Proving Ground	6,978,000
Navy	Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma	940,000
Air Force	Davis-Monthan AFB	2,192,000
	Luke AFB	987,000
	Williams AFB	825,000
Arkansas		11,439,000
Army	Pine Bluff Arsenal	6,934,000
Air Force	Blytheville AFB	2,200,000
	Little Rock AFB	2,305,000
California		103,038,000
Army	Fort Ord	14,453,000
	Sharpe Army Depot	551,000
	Sierra Army Depot	1,489,000
Navy	Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton	12,831,000
	Naval Support Activity, Vallejo	2,543,000
	Naval Air Station, Miramar	4,958,000
	Naval Air Station, Moffett Field	896,000
	Naval Air Station, North Island	11,720,000
	Naval facility, Point Sur	160,000
	Naval Station, San Diego	8,386,000
	Naval Submarine Training Center, San Diego	3,520,000
	Naval Regional Dental Center, San Diego	2,501,000
	Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit No. 5, San Diego	1,270,000
	Naval air rework facility, Alameda	1,191,000
	Naval Weapons Center, China Lake	950,000
	National parachute test range, El Centro	732,000
	Naval air facility, El Centro	3,500,000
	Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach	3,981,000
	Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu	3,087,000
	Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme	183,000
	Naval Undersea Center, San Diego	811,000
	Navy Public Works Center, San Francisco	190,000
	Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo	9,302,000
	Trident facilities, Point Mugu	2,922,000
Air Force	Beale AFB	1,760,000
	Castle AFB	1,270,000
	Mather AFB	3,883,000
	McClellan AFB	1,194,000
	Norton AFB	900,000
	Pillar Point AFS	450,000
	Vandenberg AFB	1,454,000

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY REQUESTED OF CONGRESS IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1977 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL—Continued

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State and Department or component	Name of installation	Cost
Colorado.....		\$11,187,000
Army.....	Fitzsimons Army Medical Center.....	244,000
	Fort Carson.....	10,589,000
Air Force.....	U.S. Air Force Academy.....	354,000
Connecticut.....		4,371,000
Navy.....	Naval Submarine Base, New London.....	3,468,000
	Naval Submarine School, New London.....	672,000
Defense Supply Agency.....	Defense Property Disposal Office, Groton.....	231,000
Delaware: Air Force.....	Dover AFB.....	900,000
District of Columbia.....		3,437,000
Army.....	Fort McNair.....	722,000
Navy.....	Headquarters Naval District, Washington.....	1,300,000
Air Force.....	Bolling AFB.....	1,415,000
Florida.....		65,808,000
Navy.....	Naval Air Station, Cecil Field.....	272,000
	Naval Air Station, Jacksonville.....	6,101,000
	Naval Station, Mayport.....	1,674,000
	Naval School of Diving and Salvage, Panama City.....	10,800,000
	Naval Air Station, Pensacola.....	1,546,000
	Naval Regional Medical Center, Jacksonville.....	7,393,000
	Naval Hospital, Orlando.....	23,850,000
	Naval Air Rework Facility, Pensacola.....	7,784,000
	Naval Public Works Center, Pensacola.....	95,000
	Trident Flight Test Facility, Cape Canaveral.....	1,506,000
Air Force.....	Eglin AFB.....	354,000
	MacDill AFB.....	1,022,000
	Patrick AFB.....	198,000
	Tyndall AFB.....	1,720,000
Defense Supply Agency.....	Defense Fuel Support Point, Lynn Haven.....	1,393,000
Georgia.....		65,756,000
Army.....	Fort Gordon.....	2,224,000
	Fort Benning.....	5,627,000
	Fort Stewart.....	38,423,000
Navy.....	Naval Supply Corps School, Athens.....	670,000
	Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany.....	1,965,000
Air Force.....	Moody AFB.....	5,796,000
	Robins AFB.....	10,051,000
Hawaii.....		41,521,000
Navy.....	Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay.....	1,900,000
	Commander in Chief, Pacific, Pearl Harbor.....	4,300,000
	Naval Air Station, Barbers Point.....	12,836,000
	Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.....	4,051,000
	Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor.....	975,000
	Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit No. 6, Pearl Harbor.....	283,000
	Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor.....	11,985,000
Air Force.....	Headquarters, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, Camp Smith, Oahu.....	1,046,000
	Hickam AFB.....	4,145,000
Illinois: Air Force.....	Scott AFB.....	90,000
Indiana.....		8,733,000
Army.....	Fort Benjamin Harrison.....	987,000
	Indiana Army ammunition plant.....	6,758,000
Navy.....	Naval Weapons Support Center, Crane.....	938,000
Kansas.....		25,335,000
Army.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	190,000
	Fort Riley.....	5,694,000
	Kansas Army Ammunition Plant.....	493,000
	Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant.....	15,238,000
Air Force.....	McConnell AFB.....	2,948,000
Defense Supply Agency.....	Defense Property Disposal Office, Fort Riley.....	772,000

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY REQUESTED OF CONGRESS IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1977 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL—Continued

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State and Department or component	Name of installation	Cost
Kentucky.....		\$79,366,000
Army.....	Fort Campbell.....	68,987,000
	Fort Knox.....	10,379,000
Louisiana.....		51,229,000
Army.....	Fort Polk.....	46,003,000
Navy.....	Naval Support Activity, New Orleans.....	1,400,000
Air Force.....	Barksdale AFB.....	3,628,000
	England AFB.....	198,000
Maine.....		16,847,000
Navy.....	Naval Regional Medical Clinic, Kittery.....	4,058,000
	Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery.....	12,173,000
Maryland.....		10,755,000
Army.....	Aberdeen Proving Ground.....	726,000
	Fort George G. Meade.....	1,142,000
Navy.....	Naval Academy, Annapolis.....	1,639,000
	Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head.....	383,000
	Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River.....	2,701,000
Air Force.....	Andrews AFB.....	2,880,000
Defense Mapping Agency.....	DMA Topographic Center, Bethesda.....	455,000
National Security Agency.....	Fort George G. Meade.....	2,247,000
Massachusetts.....		1,289,000
Army.....	Natick Laboratories.....	118,000
Air Force.....	Laurence G. Hanscom AFB.....	671,000
Defense Supply Agency.....	Defense Property Disposal Office, Ayer, Fort Devens.....	500,000
Michigan.....		4,941,000
Army.....	Detroit Arsenal.....	340,000
Air Force.....	K.I. Sawyer AFB.....	270,000
	Wurtsmith AFB.....	1,607,000
Defense Supply Agency.....	Defense Logistics Service Center, Battle Creek.....	1,862,000
	Defense Property Disposal Office, Wurtsmith.....	162,000
	Fuel Terminal, Harrisville.....	700,000
Minnesota: Defense Supply Agency.....	Defense Property Disposal Office, Duluth AFB.....	135,000
Mississippi.....		20,697,000
Navy.....	Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport.....	4,551,000
	Naval Oceanographic Center, Bay St. Louis.....	7,400,000
Air Force.....	Columbus AFB.....	6,804,000
	Keesler AFB.....	1,942,000
Missouri.....		16,405,000
Army.....	Fort Leonard Wood.....	15,249,000
Air Force.....	Whiteman AFB.....	133,000
Defense Mapping Agency.....	DMA Aerospace Center, St. Louis.....	1,023,000
Montana: Air Force.....	Malmstrom AFB.....	3,150,000
Nebraska: Air Force.....	Offutt AFB.....	38,060,000
Nevada.....		2,621,000
Navy.....	Naval Air Station, Fallon.....	2,376,000
Air Force.....	Nellis AFB.....	245,000
New Jersey.....		3,572,000
Army.....	Picatinny Arsenal.....	560,000
Navy.....	Naval Weapons Station, Earle.....	2,895,000
	Naval Air Station, Lakehurst.....	117,000
New Mexico.....		849,000
Army.....	White Sands Missile Range.....	349,000
Air Force.....	Holloman AFB.....	500,000

**SUMMARY OF THE CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY REQUESTED OF CONGRESS
IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1977 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION
BILL—Continued**

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State and Department or component	Name of installation	Cost
New York		\$8,639,000
Army	Seneca Army Depot	\$421,000
	U.S. Military Academy	2,857,000
	Watervliet Arsenal	3,383,000
Navy	Naval Support Activity, Brooklyn	491,000
Air Force	Griffiss AFB	699,000
	Plattsburgh AFB	588,000
Defense Supply Agency	Fuel Terminal, Verona	200,000
North Carolina		56,547,000
Army	Fort Bragg	32,022,000
	Sunny Point Army Terminal	531,000
Navy	Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune	22,238,000
	Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point	526,000
Air Force	Pope AFB	200,000
	Seymour Johnson AFB	1,030,000
North Dakota		3,421,000
Air Force	Grand Forks AFB	2,441,000
	Minot AFB	980,000
Ohio		37,950,000
Air Force	Newark, AFS	266,000
	Rickenbacker AFB	704,000
	Wright-Patterson AFB	35,804,000
Defense Supply Agency	Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus	855,000
	Defense Fuel Support Point, Cincinnati	191,000
	Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton	130,000
Oklahoma		17,906,000
Army	Fort Sill	1,181,000
Air Force	Altus AFB	11,377,000
	Tinker AFB	5,348,000
Pennsylvania		14,091,000
Army	Letterkenny Army Depot	8,357,000
	Scranton Army Ammunition Plant	162,000
Navy	Naval Support Activity, Philadelphia	201,000
	Navy Ship Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg	135,000
	Navy Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia	629,000
	Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia	4,607,000
Rhode Island		2,690,000
Navy	Naval Education and Training Center, Newport	490,000
	Naval Regional Dental Center, Newport	1,975,000
Defense Supply Agency	Defense fuel support point, Melville, Newport	225,000
South Carolina		30,940,000
Navy	Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island	4,499,000
	Navy Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center, Charleston	2,504,000
	Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston	11,256,000
	Naval Weapons Station, Charleston	8,796,000
	Polaris Missile Facility, Atlantic, Charleston	2,315,000
Air Force	Myrtle Beach AFB	1,570,000
Tennessee		463,609,000
Army	Holston Army Ammunition Plant	23,802,000
	Milan Army Ammunition Plant	512,000
	Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant	285,000
Air Force	Arnold Engineering Development Center	439,010,000

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY REQUESTED OF CONGRESS IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1977 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL—Continued

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State and Department or component	Name of installation	Cost
Texas.....		\$28,987,000
Army.....	Fort Hood.....	20,033,000
	Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant.....	116,000
	Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant.....	86,000
	USA Fuel Lubrication Research Laboratory.....	469,000
Air Force.....	Carswell AFB.....	732,000
	Kelly AFB.....	2,374,000
	Randolph AFB.....	4,927,000
	Reese AFB.....	250,000
Utah.....		26,902,000
Army.....	Tooele Army Depot.....	2,572,000
Air Force.....	Hill AFB.....	24,330,000
Virginia.....		92,525,000
Army.....	Fort Belvoir.....	6,052,000
	Fort Eustis.....	3,016,000
	Fort Lee.....	1,115,000
	Radford Army Ammunition Plant.....	28,050,000
Navy.....	Fleet Marine Force, Norfolk.....	799,000
	Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico.....	532,000
	Oceanographic System, Atlantic, Dam Neck.....	8,048,000
	Flag Administrative Unit, Atlantic, Norfolk.....	223,000
	Naval Station, Norfolk.....	24,246,000
	Naval Air Station, Oceana.....	14,457,000
	Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk.....	454,000
	Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth.....	5,909,000
Defense Supply Agency.....	Defense General Supply Center, Richmond.....	1,624,000
Washington.....		111,049,000
Army.....	Fort Lewis.....	4,073,000
Navy.....	Naval Support Activity, Seattle.....	667,000
	Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island.....	1,055,000
	Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton.....	10,876,000
	Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport.....	2,145,000
	Trident Support Complex, Bangor.....	82,244,000
	Trident Facilities, Indian Island Annex.....	8,700,000
Air Force.....	Fairchild AFB.....	100,000
	McChord AFB.....	1,189,000
Various locations (Zone of Interior):.....		78,711,000
Army.....	Various.....	2,575,000
Navy.....	Various.....	34,581,000
Air Force.....	Various.....	41,555,000
OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES		
Germany.....		17,998,000
Army.....	Various locations.....	15,907,000
Defense Supply Agency.....	Defense Property Disposal Office, Kaiserslautern.....	575,000
	Defense Property Disposal Office, Nuremberg.....	649,000
	Defense Property Disposal Office, Seckenheim.....	867,000
Guam.....		6,031,000
Navy.....	Naval Magazine.....	1,861,000
Air Force.....	Andersen AFB.....	4,170,000
Iceland.....		9,009,000
Navy.....	Naval Station, Keflavik.....	6,009,000
	Naval security group activity, Keflavik.....	3,000,000
Italy: Army.....	Various locations.....	1,088,000
Korea: Army.....	Various locations.....	13,669,000

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY REQUESTED OF CONGRESS IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1977 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL—Continued

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

State and Department or component	Name of installation	Cost
Okinawa: Army.....	Okinawa.....	\$124,000
Puerto Rico: Navy.....	Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads.....	4,160,000
Various locations (overseas).....		188,830,000
Army.....	Various.....	132,024,000
Navy.....	Various.....	4,326,000
Air Force.....	Various.....	52,480,000
Locations not specified: Office, Secretary of Defense.....	Various.....	10,000,000
Guard/Reserve Forces.....		127,072,000
Army National Guard.....	Various.....	40,817,000
Army Reserve.....	Various.....	37,655,000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.....	Various.....	15,300,000
Air National Guard.....	Various.....	24,300,000
Air Force Reserve.....	Various.....	9,000,000

SUMMARY OF THE MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING NEW CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY REQUESTED OF CONGRESS IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1977 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL

State, service and installation	Number of units
Arizona, Air Force, Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Field.....	40
Louisiana, Army, Fort Polk.....	632
Washington, Navy, Naval Complex, Bangor.....	242
Iceland, Navy, Naval Station, Keflavik.....	160

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION,
FISCAL YEAR, 1977

JUNE 9 (legislative day, JUNE 3), 1976.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, Jr. (for Mr. SYMINGTON), from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 12384]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12384) to authorize certain construction at military installations and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

TITLE I—ARMY

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND

Fort Bragg, North Carolina, \$33,293,000.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky, \$65,387,000.

Fort Carson, Colorado, \$10,589,000.

Fort Drum, New York \$7,114,000.

Fort Greely, Alaska, \$2,854,000.

Fort Hood, Texas, \$20,033,000.

Fort Lewis, Washington, \$2,114,000.

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, \$1,142,000.

Fort Ord, California, \$14,453,000.
 Fort Polk, Louisiana, \$47,613,000.
 Fort Riley, Kansas, \$5,694,000.
 Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Air Field, Georgia, \$39,634,000.
 Fort Wainwright, Alaska, \$17,163,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

Fort Belvoir, Virginia, \$6,052,000.
 Fort Benning, Georgia, \$10,394,000.
 Fort Bliss, Texas, \$3,856,000.
 Fort Eustis, Virginia, \$3,016,000.
 Fort Gordon, Georgia, \$2,224,000.
 Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, \$987,000.
 Fort Knox, Kentucky, \$10,379,000.
 Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, \$190,000.
 Fort Lee, Virginia, \$1,115,000.
 Fort Rucker, Alabama, \$1,841,000.
 Fort Sill, Oklahoma, \$1,181,000.
 Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, \$15,249,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Fort McNair, District of Columbia, \$722,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, \$726,000.
 Detroit Arsenal, Michigan, \$340,000.
 Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas, \$493,000.
 Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania, \$8,357,000.
 Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, \$495,000.
 Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts, \$118,000.
 Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey, \$560,000.
 Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas, \$6,934,000.
 Pueblo Army Depot, Colorado, \$417,000.
 Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia, \$25,663,000.
 Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, \$1,126,000.
 Scranton Army Ammunition Plant, Pennsylvania, \$162,000.
 Seneca Army Depot, New York, \$421,000.
 Sharpe Army Depot, California, \$551,000.
 Sierra Army Depot, California, \$1,489,000.
 Tooele Army Depot, Utah, \$2,572,000.
 USA Fuel Lubrication Research Laboratory, Texas, \$469,000.
 Watervliet Arsenal, New York, \$3,383,000.
 White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, \$349,000.
 Woodbridge Research Facility, Virginia, \$2,130,000.
 Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, \$6,978,000.

AMMUNITION FACILITIES

Holston Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee, \$1,118,000.
 Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Indiana, \$6,758,000.
 Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Texas, \$116,000.
 Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Texas, \$86,000.

Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee, \$512,000.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia, \$387,000.
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas, \$15,238,000.
Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee, \$285,000.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, \$2,857,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Colorado, \$244,000.
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia, \$1,108,000

UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY TRAFFIC COMMAND

Sunny Point Army Terminal, North Carolina, \$531,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$2,575,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY, KOREA

Various locations, \$13,669,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, JAPAN

Okinawa, \$124,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

Various locations, \$4,480,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

Germany, various locations, \$15,907,000.

Italy, various locations, \$1,088,000.

Various locations: For the United States share of the cost of multi-lateral programs for the acquisition or construction of military facilities and installations, including international military headquarters, for the collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Area, \$80,000,000. Within thirty days after the end of each quarter, the Secretary of the Army shall furnish to the Committees on Armed Services and on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives a description of obligations incurred as the United States share of such multi-lateral programs.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$49,393,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop Army installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made nec-

essary by changes in Army missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security and, in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of the Army, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This with, may acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent authorization will expire upon the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1978 except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to such date.

TITLE II—NAVY

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

TRIDENT FACILITIES

Various locations, \$92,278,000.

MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Georgia, \$1,965,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, \$22,001,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, \$12,720,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, \$526,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, \$1,900,000.

Fleet Marine Force Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia, \$799,000.

Headquarters, Fleet Marine Force Pacific, Camp Smith, Oahu, Hawaii, \$1,046,000.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, \$4,499,000.

Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia, \$532,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona, \$940,000.

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Naval Support Activity, Brooklyn, New York, \$491,000.
Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, Louisiana, \$1,400,000.
Commander in Chief Pacific, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$4,300,000.
Naval Support Activity, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, \$201,000.
Naval Support Activity, Seattle, Washington, \$667,000.
Headquarters Naval District Washington, Washington, District of Columbia, \$1,300,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, \$272,000.
Oceanographic System Atlantic, Dam Neck, Virginia, \$8,048,000.
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, \$6,101,000.
Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, \$1,674,000.
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, \$300,000.
Flag Administrative Unit, Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia, \$223,000.
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia, \$24,246,000.
Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, \$14,457,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET

Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, \$1,418,000.
Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii, \$12,836,000.
Naval Air Station, Fallon, Nevada, \$2,376,000.
Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, \$4,958,000.
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California, \$896,000.
Naval Air Station, North Island, California, \$11,720,000.
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$4,051,000.
Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$975,000.
Naval Facility, Point Sur, California, \$160,000.
Naval Station, San Diego, California, \$8,386,000.
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington, \$1,055,000.

NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, \$1,639,000.
Naval Supply Corps School, Athens, Georgia, \$670,000.
Navy Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center, Charleston, South Carolina, \$2,504,000.
Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tennessee, \$1,871,000.
Naval Submarine School, New London, Connecticut, \$672,000.
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island, \$490,000.
Naval School of Diving and Salvage, Panama City, Florida, \$10,800,000.
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, \$1,546,000.
Naval Technical Training Center, Corry Station, Pensacola, Florida, \$900,000.

Naval Submarine Training Center, San Diego, California, \$3,520,000.

Naval Training Center, San Diego, California, \$5,455,000.

Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida, \$1,208,000.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Naval Regional Medical Center, Jacksonville, Florida, \$7,393,000.

Portsmouth Naval Regional Medical Clinic, Kittery, Maine, \$4,058,000.

Naval Regional Dental Center, Newport, Rhode Island, \$1,975,000.

Naval Hospital, Orlando, Florida, \$23,850,000.

Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit No. 6, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$283,000.

Naval Regional Dental Center, San Diego, California, \$2,501,000.

Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit No. 5, San Diego, California, \$1,270,000.

CHIEF OF NAVAL MATERIAL

Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda, California, \$1,191,000.

Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington, \$10,876,000.

Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina, \$11,256,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina, \$8,796,000.

Polaris Missile Facility, Atlantic, Charleston, South Carolina, \$2,315,000.

Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California, \$950,000.

Naval Weapons Support Center, Crane, Indiana, \$988,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Earle, New Jersey, \$2,835,000.

National Parachute Test Range, El Centro, California, \$732,000.

Naval Air Facility, El Centro, California, \$3,500,000.

Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi, \$4,551,000.

Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland, \$333,000.

Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport, Washington, \$2,145,000.

Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine, \$12,789,000.

Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, \$117,000.

Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California, \$3,981,000.

Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, \$135,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Virginia, \$454,000.

Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland, \$2,701,000.

Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$11,985,000.

Naval Air Rework Facility, Pensacola, Florida, \$7,784,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Pensacola, Florida, \$95,000.

Navy Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, \$629,000.

Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, \$4,607,000.

Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, California, \$3,087,000.

Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California, \$183,000.

Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia, \$5,909,000.

Naval Undersea Center, San Diego, California, \$811,000.
Navy Public Works Center, San Francisco, California, \$190,000.
Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California, \$9,302,000.

OCEANOGRAPHER OF THE NAVY

Naval Oceanographic Center, Bay Saint Louis, Mississippi, \$7,400,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$34,581,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET

Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, \$6,009,000.
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, \$4,160,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET

Naval Magazine, Guam, Mariana Islands, \$1,861,000.

NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Classified location, \$1,832,000.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND

Naval Security Group Activity, Keflavik, Iceland, \$3,000,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$2,494,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop Navy installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Navy missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security and, in connection therewith, may acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken

under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire upon the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1978 except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to such date.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 203. Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 602 "\$549,849,000" and "\$608,682,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$560,849,000" and "\$619,682,000", respectively.

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND

Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, \$1,720,000.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

Hill Air Force Base, Utah, \$16,587,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, \$2,374,000.

McClellan Air Force Base, California, \$1,194,000.

Newark Air Force Station, Ohio, \$266,000.

Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, \$10,051,000.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma, \$5,348,000.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, \$35,804,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee, \$439,010,000.

Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, \$354,000.

Laurence G. Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts, \$671,000.

Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, \$198,000.

Pillar Point Air Force Station, California, \$450,000.

Various locations, \$10,250,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi, \$6,467,000.

Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, \$1,350,000.

Mather Air Force Base, California, \$3,883,000.

Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, \$4,927,000.

Reese Air Force Base, Texas, \$250,000.
Williams Air Force Base, Arizona, \$825,000.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, \$123,000.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, \$210,000.
Shemya Air Force Base, Alaska, \$3,110,000.
Fort Yukon Air Force Station, Alaska, \$448,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, \$2,880,000.
Bolling Air Force Base, District of Columbia, \$1,415,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma, \$11,377,000.
Charleston Air Force Base, South Carolina, \$1,468,000.
Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, \$900,000.
Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas, \$2,305,000.
McChord Air Force Base, Washington, \$286,000.
Norton Air Force Base, California, \$900,000.
Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina, \$200,000.
Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, \$90,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, \$4,145,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, \$3,628,000.
Beale Air Force Base, California, \$7,825,000.
Blytheville Air Force Base, Arkansas, \$2,200,000.
Carswell Air Force Base, Texas, \$732,000.
Castle Air Force Base, California, \$1,270,000.
Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona, \$2,192,000.
Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington, \$100,000.
Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota, \$2,441,000.
Griffiss Air Force Base, New York, \$699,000.
K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan, \$270,000.
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana, \$3,150,000.
McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas, \$2,948,000.
Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota, \$980,000.
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, \$38,060,000.
Plattsburgh Air Force Base, New York, \$588,000.
Rickenbacker Air Force Base, Ohio, \$704,000.
Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, \$1,454,000.

Whiteman Air Force Base, Missouri, \$133,000.
Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Michigan, \$1,607,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

England Air Force Base, Louisiana, \$198,000.
Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, \$500,000.
Luke Air Force Base, Arizona, \$987,000.
MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, \$1,022,000.
Moody Air Force Base, Georgia, \$5,796,000.
Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, South Carolina, \$1,570,000.
Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, \$245,000.
Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina, \$1,030,000.
East Coast Range, \$7,500,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

United States Air Force Academy, Colorado, \$354,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$15,523,000.

AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONES

Various locations, \$2,217,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Classified location, \$1,300,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, \$4,170,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Various locations, \$38,000,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$13,180,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines the deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Author-

ization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security and, in connection therewith, may acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire upon the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1978 except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to such date.

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

SEC. 401. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center, Saint Louis, Missouri, \$1,023,000.

Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center, Bethesda, Maryland, \$455,000.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia, \$8,000,000.

Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio, \$855,000.

Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio, \$130,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$191,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Lynn Haven, Florida, \$1,393,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Melville, Newport, Rhode Island, \$225,000.

Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Virginia, \$1,624,000.

Defense Logistics Service Center, Battle Creek, Michigan, \$1,862,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Ayer, Fort Devens, Massachusetts, \$500,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Duluth Air Force Base, Minnesota, \$135,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Groton, Connecticut, \$231,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Gunter Air Force Base, Alabama, \$150,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Fort Riley, Kansas, \$772,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Wurtsmith, Michigan, \$162,000.

TERMINAL PROCUREMENT

Harrisville, Michigan, \$700,000.
Verona, New York, \$200,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, \$2,247,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Defense Property Disposal Office, Kaiserslautern, Germany, \$575,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Nuremberg, Germany, \$649,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Seckenheim, Germany, \$867,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 402. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities which he determines to be vital to the security of the United States and, in connection therewith, may acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including real estate actions pertaining thereto.

TITLE V—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

AUTHORIZATION TO CONSTRUCT OR ACQUIRE HOUSING

SEC. 501. (a) The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to construct or acquire sole interest in existing family housing units in the numbers and at the locations hereinafter named, but no family housing construction shall be commenced at any such locations in the United States until the Secretary has consulted with the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development as to the availability of suitable private housing at such locations. If agreement cannot be reached with respect to the availability of suitable private housing at any location, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, in writing, of such difference of opinion, and no contract for construction at such location shall be entered into for a period of thirty days after such notification has been given. This authority shall include the authority to acquire land, and interests in land, by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

(b) With respect to the family housing units authorized to be constructed by this section, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to ac-

quire sole interest in privately owned or Department of Housing and Urban Development held family housing units in lieu of constructing all or a portion of the family housing authorized by this section, if he, or his designee, determines such action to be in the best interests of the United States; but any family housing units acquired under authority of this subsection shall not exceed the cost limitations specified in this section for the project nor the limitations on size specified in section 2684 of title 10, United States Code. In no case may family housing units be acquired under this subsection through the exercise of eminent domain authority; and in no case may family housing units other than those authorized by this section be acquired in lieu of construction unless the acquisition of such units is hereafter specifically authorized by law.

(c) *Family housing units:*

Fort Polk, Louisiana, six hundred fifty-two units, \$25,510,000.

Naval Complex, Bangor, Washington, two hundred forty-two units, \$9,375,000.

Naval Station Keflavik, Iceland, one hundred sixty units, \$17,200,000.

Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Field, Arizona, forty units, \$1,676,000.

(d) Any amount specified in this section may, at the discretion of the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, be increased by 10 per centum, if he determines that such increase (1) is required for the sole purpose of meeting unusual variations in cost, and (2) could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time the request for such amount was submitted to the Congress. The amounts authorized include the costs of shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and all other installed equipment and fixtures, the cost of the family housing unit, design, supervision, inspection, overhead, land acquisition, site preparation, and installation of utilities.

ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING QUARTERS

SEC. 502. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to accomplish alterations, additions, expansions, or extensions, not otherwise authorized by law, to existing public quarters at a cost not to exceed—

(1) for the Department of the Army, \$12,000,000 for energy conservation projects;

(2) for the Department of the Navy, \$7,000,000 for energy conservation projects; and

(3) for the Department of the Air Force, \$6,890,000 for energy conservation projects.

RENTAL QUARTERS

SEC. 503. (a) Section 515 of Public Law 84-161 (69 Stat. 324, 352), as amended, is further amended by revising the third sentence to read as follows: "Expenditures for the rental of such housing facilities, including the cost of utilities and maintenance and operation, may not exceed: For the United States (other than Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam) and Puerto Rico, an average of \$265 per month for each military department or the amount of \$450 per month for any one unit; and for

Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam, an average of \$335 per month for each military department, or the amount of \$450 per month for any one unit."

(b) Section 507(b) of Public Law 93-166 (87 Stat. 661, 676) is amended by striking out "\$380" and "\$670" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "\$405" and "\$700", respectively.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 504. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law:

(1) The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to settle claims regarding construction of public quarters at the Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina, in the amount of \$1,675,000.

(2) The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to settle claims regarding construction of mobile home facilities at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, in the amount of \$88,000, plus interest at 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ per centum from April 23, 1975, the date of settlement.

HOUSING, APPROPRIATIONS LIMITATIONS

SEC. 505. There is authorized to be appropriated for use by the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, for military family housing as authorized by law for the following purposes:

(1) For construction or acquisition of sole interest in family housing, including demolition, authorized improvements to public quarters, minor construction, relocation of family housing, rental guarantee payments, and planning, an amount not to exceed \$80,576,000.

(2) For support of military family housing, including operating expenses, leasing, maintenance of real property, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1715m), an amount not to exceed \$1,223,947,000.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

WAIVER OF RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 601. The Secretary of each military department may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities under this Act without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), and sections 4774 and 9774 of title 10, United States Code. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255), and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

APPROPRIATIONS LIMITATIONS

SEC. 602. *There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but appropriations for public works projects authorized by title I, II, III, IV, and V shall not exceed—*

(1) *for title I: Inside the United States, \$419,837,000; outside the United States, \$164,661,000; or a total of \$584,498,000.*

(2) *for title II: Inside the United States, \$481,580,000; outside the United States, \$19,356,000; or a total of \$500,936,000.*

(3) *for title III: Inside the United States, \$679,759,000; outside the United States, \$56,650,000; or a total of \$736,409,000.*

(4) *for title IV: A total of \$32,946,000.*

(5) *for title V: Military Family Housing, \$1,304,523,000.*

COST VARIATIONS

SEC. 603. (a) *Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), any amount specified in titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the military department or Director of the defense agency concerned, be increased by 5 per centum when inside the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska) and by 10 per centum when outside the United States or in Hawaii and Alaska, if he determines that such increase (1) is required for the sole purpose of meeting unusual variations in cost, and (2) could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time the request for such amount was submitted to the Congress.*

(b) *When the amount named for any construction or acquisition in title I, II, III, or IV of this Act involves only one project at any military installation and the Secretary of the military department or Director of the defense agency concerned determines that the amount authorized must be increased by more than the applicable percentage prescribed in subsection (a), he may proceed with such construction or acquisition if the amount of the increase does not exceed by more than 25 per centum the amount named for such project by the Congress.*

(c) *When the Secretary of Defense determines that any amount named in title I, II, III, or IV of this Act must be exceeded by more than the percentages permitted in subsections (a) or (b) to accomplish authorized construction or acquisition, the Secretary of the military department or Director of the defense agency concerned may proceed with such construction or acquisition after a written report of the facts relating to the increase of such amount, including a statement of the reasons for such increase, has been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, and either (1) thirty days have elapsed from date of submission of such report, or (2) both committees have indicated approval of such construction or acquisition. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in prior military construction authorizations Acts, the provisions of this subsection shall apply to such prior Acts.*

(d) *Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the total cost of all construction and acquisition in each such title may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated in that title.*

(e) No individual project authorized under title I, II, III, or IV of this Act for any specifically listed military installation for which the current working estimate is \$400,000 or more may be placed under contract if—

(1) the approved scope of the project is reduced in excess of 25 per centum; or

(2) the current working estimate, based upon bids received, for the construction of such project exceeds by more than 25 per centum the amount authorized for such project by the Congress, until a written report of the facts relating to the reduced scope or increased cost of such project, including a statement of the reasons for such reduction in scope or increase in cost, has been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives and either (A) thirty days have elapsed from date of submission of such report, or (B) both committees have indicated approval of such reduction in scope or increase in cost, as the case may be.

(f) The Secretary of Defense shall submit an annual report to the Congress identifying each individual project which has been placed under contract in the preceding twelve-month period and with respect to which the then current working estimate of the Department of Defense based upon bids received for such project exceeded the amount authorized by the Congress for that project by more than 25 per centum. The Secretary shall also include in such report each individual project with respect to which the scope was reduced by more than 25 per centum in order to permit contract award within the available authorization for such project. Such report shall include all pertinent cost information for each individual project, including the amount in dollars and percentage by which the current working estimate based on the contract price for the project exceeded the amount authorized for such project by the Congress.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION

SEC. 604. Contracts for construction made by the United States for performance within the United States and its possessions under this Act shall be executed under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Department of the Navy, or such other department or Government agency as the Secretaries of the military departments recommend and the Secretary of Defense approves to assure the most efficient, expeditious, and cost-effective accomplishment of the construction herein authorized. The Secretaries of the military departments shall report annually to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a breakdown of the dollar value of construction contracts completed by each of the several construction agencies selected together with the design, construction supervision, and overhead fees charged by each of the several agents in the execution of the assigned construction. Further, such contracts (except architect and engineering contracts which, unless specifically authorized by the Congress, shall continue to be awarded in accordance with presently established procedures, customs, and practice) shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a competitive

basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national security will not be impaired and the award is consistent with chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code. The Secretaries of the military departments shall report annually to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives with respect to all contracts awarded on other than a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder. Such reports shall also show, in the case of the ten architect-engineering firms which, in terms of total dollars, were awarded the most business; the names of such firms; the total number of separate contracts awarded each such firm; and the total amount paid or to be paid in the case of each such action under all such contracts awarded such firm.

REPEAL OF PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS; EXCEPTIONS

SEC. 605. (a) As of January 1, 1978, all authorizations for military public works, including family housing to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department, in connection with the establishment or development of installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V of the Act of October 7, 1975, Public Law 94-107 (89 Stat. 546), and all such authorizations contained in Acts approved before October 7, 1975, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed except—

(1) authorizations for public works and for appropriations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the titles that contain the general provisions;

(2) authorizations for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts, land acquisition, or payments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in whole or in part, before January 1, 1978, and authorizations for appropriations therefor.

(b) Notwithstanding the repeal provisions of section 605 of the Act of October 7, 1975, Public Law 94-107 (89 Stat. 546, 565), authorizations for the following items shall remain in effect until January 1, 1979:

(1) Defense Satellite Communications System construction in the amount of \$1,054,000 at Stuttgart, Germany, authorized in section 101 of the Act of December 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1747), as amended.

(2) Cold storage warehouse construction in the amount of \$1,215,000 at Fort Dix, New Jersey, authorized in section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1135), as amended and extended in section 605(3)(B) of the Act of December 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1762), as amended.

(3) Land acquisition, Murphy Canyon in the amount of \$3,843,000 at Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego, California, authorized in section 201 of the Act of December 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1750), as amended.

(4) Land acquisition in the amount of \$800,000 at Naval Security Group Activity, Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico, authorized in section 201 of the Act of December 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1750), as amended.

UNIT COST LIMITATIONS

SEC. 606. None of the authority contained in titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any building construction project inside the United States in excess of a unit cost to be determined in proportion to the appropriate area construction cost index, based on the following unit cost limitations where the area construction index is 1.0:

- (1) \$39 per square foot for permanent barracks;
- (2) \$42 per square foot for bachelor officer quarters;

unless the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, determines that because of special circumstances, application to such project of the limitations on unit costs contained in this section is impracticable. Notwithstanding the limitations contained in prior Military Construction Authorization Acts on unit costs, the limitations on such costs contained in this section shall apply to all prior authorizations for such construction not heretofore repealed and for which construction contracts have not been awarded by the date of enactment of this Act.

INCREASES FOR SOLAR HEATING AND SOLAR COOLING EQUIPMENT

SEC. 607. The Secretary of Defense shall encourage the utilization of solar energy as a source of energy for projects authorized by this Act where utilization of solar energy would be practical and economically feasible. In addition to all other authorized variations of cost limitations or floor area limitations contained in this Act or prior Military Construction Authorization Acts, the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, may permit increases in the cost limitations or floor area limitations by such amounts as may be necessary to equip any projects with solar heating and/or solar cooling equipment.

LAND CONVEYANCE, NEW JERSEY

SEC. 608. (a) The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to convey, without consideration, to the Airship Association, a nonprofit organization incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that portion of the lands comprising the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, described in subsection (b), for use as a permanent site for the museum described in subsection (c), subject to conditions of use set forth in such subsection.

(b) The land authorized to be conveyed by subsection (a) is a certain parcel of land containing 13.98 acres, more or less, situated in Ocean County, New Jersey, being a part of the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Ocean County Route Numbered 547, 205.40 feet northerly from the intersection of the center line of new road and the westerly side of Route Numbered 547 thence (1) north 10 degrees 14 minutes 19 seconds east, 770.25 feet along the westerly edge of road to a point thence (2) north 66 degrees 35 minutes 41 seconds west, 724.55 feet to a point thence (3) south 23 degrees 24 minutes 19 seconds west, 750 feet to a point thence (4) south 66 degrees 35 minutes 41 seconds east, 900 feet to the point and place of beginning.

(c) *The conveyance authorized by subsection (a) shall be subject to the following conditions and such other terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall determine necessary to protect the interests of the United States:*

(1) *The lands so conveyed shall be used primarily for the construction and operation of an airship museum to collect, preserve, and display to the public materials, memorabilia, and other items of historical significance and interest relative to the development and use of the airship, and for purposes incidental thereto.*

(2) *All right, title, and interest in and to such lands, and any improvements constructed thereon, shall revert to the United States, which shall have an immediate right of entry thereon, if the construction of the airship museum is not undertaken within five years from the date of such conveyance or if the lands conveyed shall cease to be used for the purposes specified in paragraph (1).*

(3) *All expenses for surveys and the preparation and execution of legal documents necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this section shall be borne by the Airship Association.*

LAND CONVEYANCE, WEST VIRGINIA

Sec. 609. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to convey to the city of South Charleston, West Virginia, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary shall deem to be in the public interest, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a section of land located on the property formerly known as the South Charleston Naval Ordnance Plant, with improvements, such land consisting of approximately 4.5 acres. In consideration of such conveyance by the Secretary, the city of South Charleston shall convey to the United States unencumbered fee title to eight acres of land owned by the municipality, improved in a manner acceptable to the Secretary, and subject to such other conditions as are acceptable to the Secretary. The exact acreages and legal descriptions of both properties are to be determined by accurate surveys as mutually agreed upon by the Secretary and the city of South Charleston. The Secretary is authorized to accept the lands so conveyed to the United States, which lands shall be administered by the Department of the Army.

STUDIES OF REUSE OF MILITARY BASES

Sec. 610. (a) Whenever a final decision has been made to close any military installation located in the United States, Guam, or Puerto Rico and, because of the location, facilities, and other particular characteristics of such installation, the Secretary of Defense determines that such installation may be suitable for some specific Federal or State use potentially beneficial to the Nation, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to conduct such studies, including, but not limited to, the preparation of an environmental impact statement in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, in connection with such installation and such potential use as may be necessary to provide information sufficient to make sound conclusions and recommendations regarding the possible use of such installation.

(b) Any study conducted under authority of this section shall be submitted to the President and the Congress together with such comments and recommendations as the Secretary of Defense may deem appropriate. Such studies shall also be available to the public.

(c) As used in this section, the term "military installation" includes any camp, post, station, base, yard, or other installation under the jurisdiction of any military department.

(d) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

IMPACT ASSISTANCE, NON-PROFIT COOPERATIVES

SEC. 611. Notwithstanding section 7 of the Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U.S.C. 679), the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use any funds appropriated to carry out the provisions of section 610 of the Military Construction Act, 1971 (84 Stat. 1224) to reimburse nonprofit, mutual aid telephone cooperatives for their capital expenditures for the purchase and installation of nontactical communications equipment and related facilities, to the extent the Secretary determines that (1) such expenditures are not otherwise recoverable by such cooperatives, (2) such expenditures were incurred as the direct result of the construction, installation, testing, and operation of the SAFEGUARD Antiballistic Missile System, and (3) such cooperatives, as a result of the deactivation and termination of such system, would sustain an unfair and excessive financial burden in the absence of the financial assistance authorized by this section.

BASE REALIGNMENTS

SEC. 612. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no action may be taken prior to October 1, 1981, to effect or implement—

(1) the closure of any military installation;

(2) any reduction in the authorized level of civilian personnel at any military installation by more than one thousand civilian personnel or 50 per centum of the level of such personnel authorized as of March 1, 1976, or the end of the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned notifies the Congress that such installation is a candidate for closure or significant reduction, whichever occurs later; or

(3) any construction, conversion, or rehabilitation at any other military installation (whether or not such installation is a military installation as defined in subsection (b) which will or may be required as a result of the relocation of civilian personnel to such other installation by reason of any closure or reduction to which this section applies;

unless—

(A) the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned notifies the Congress in writing that such military installation is a candidate for closure or significant reduction; and then

(B) a period of at least nine months expires following the date on which such notice was given, during which period the department concerned has identified the full range of environmental

impacts, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, that may result from the proposed closure or reduction; and then

(C) the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate his final decision to close or significantly reduce such installation and a detailed justification for his decision, together with the estimated fiscal, economic, budgetary, environmental, strategic, and operational consequences of the proposed closure or reduction; and then

(D) a period of at least ninety days expires following the date on which the justification referred to in clause (C) has been submitted to such committees.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "military installation" means any camp, post, station, base, yard, or other facility under the authority of the Department of Defense—

(1) which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or Guam; and

(2) at which not less than five hundred civilian personnel are authorized to be employed.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term "civilian personnel" means direct-hire permanent civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

(d) This section shall not apply to any closure or reduction if the President certifies to the Congress that such closure or reduction must be implemented for reasons of any military emergency or national security or if such closure or reduction was publicly announced prior to January 1, 1976.

NAVAL MUSEUM, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

SEC. 613. The Congress hereby expresses its approval and encouragement with respect to the establishment, by the State of South Carolina, of a naval and maritime museum in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, and recognizes the historical importance of such museum and the patriotic purpose it is intended to serve.

AMENDMENT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE; REAL PROPERTY EXCHANGE

SEC. 614. Section 2662(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "The report required by this subsection to be submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives concerning any report of excess real property described in clause (5) shall contain a certification by the Secretary concerned that he has considered the feasibility of exchanging such property for other real property authorized to be acquired for military purposes and has determined that the property proposed to be declared excess is not suitable for such purpose."

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 615. Titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VI of this Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Authorization Act, 1977".

TITLE VII—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

AUTHORIZATION FOR FACILITIES

SEC. 701. Subject to chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may establish or develop additional facilities for the Guard and Reserve Forces, including the acquisition of land therefor, but the cost of such facilities shall not exceed—

- (1) For the Department of the Army:*
 - (a) Army National Guard of the United States, \$54,745,000.*
 - (b) Army Reserve, \$44,459,000.*
- (2) For the Department of the Navy: Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, \$21,800,000.*
- (3) For the Department of the Air Force:*
 - (a) Air National Guard of the United States, \$33,900,000.*
 - (b) Air Force Reserve, \$9,773,000.*

WAIVER OF CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 702. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities under this title without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), and sections 4774 and 9774 of title 10, United States Code. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on lands includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255), and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 703. This title may be cited as the "Guard and Reserves Forces Facilities Authorization Act, 1977".
And the Senate agree to the same.

STUART SYMINGTON,
JOHN C. STENNIS,
HENRY M. JACKSON,
HOWARD W. CANNON,
HARRY F. BYRD, JR.,
PATRICK J. LEAHY,
JOHN TOWER,
STROM THURMOND,
BARRY GOLDWATER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

RICHARD H. ICHORD,
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JACK BRINKLEY,
MENDEL J. DAVIS,
G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST,
BOB WILSON,
ROBIN L. BEARD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTION OF DIFFERENCES

As a result of the conference between the House and Senate on the differences in H.R. 12384, the conferees agreed to a new adjusted authorization for military construction for fiscal year 1977 in the amount of \$3,323,959,000.

The Department of Defense and the respective military departments had requested a total of \$3,368,215,000 for new construction authorization for fiscal year 1977. The action of the conferees therefore reduces the Department's request by \$44,256,000 in new authorization.

the magnetic field surrounding the submarines, and a support building; (3) additional missile support buildings and magazines; and (4) administrative and personnel support facilities.

The total approved for facilities construction by the committee is \$140,472,000 broken down by location as follows:

	Thousands
Bangor Submarine Base, Wash-----	\$116,244
Keyport Torpedo Station, Indian Island Annex, Wash-----	8,700
Community impact assistance, Trident facilities-----	11,000
Point Mugu—Pacific Missile Test Center, Calif-----	2,922
Cape Canaveral—flight test facilities, Fla-----	1,606
Total-----	140,472

The committee wishes to stress that it is authorizing for construction all of the projects included in the FY 1977 budget request through the use of the unused authorization in prior years for which appropriations were denied.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY FACILITIES

The request was \$29,700,000 for one location inside and one location outside of the United States in the amounts of \$27,206,000 and \$2,494,000, respectively. These projects will provide construction to improve physical security at six installations which store, maintain and issue nuclear weapons.

The committee added \$7,375,000 to substitute in part for the \$9,851,000 University project withdrawn by the Navy. The total authorized is \$37,075,000, with \$34,581,000 and \$2,494,000 for projects inside and outside the United States, respectively. After fiscal year 1977, the Navy has a remaining deficit for facilities of \$36 million. The addition of \$7,375,000 will enable the Navy to accelerate its program and substitute secure facilities for operational manpower costs.

MARINE CORPS

The primary mission of the Marine Corps is to provide air and ground forces for the seizure and defense of advanced Naval bases and the conduct of land operations incident to the prosecution of the Naval campaign. The request for 15 projects at nine installations, was \$41,980,000, which includes \$3,570,000, \$249,000 and \$2,891,000 for two air and one water pollution abatement, and four energy conservation projects, respectively. This year the Marine Corps continued its emphasis on the provision of new and improved personnel support facilities. The two significant projects in their request were: (1) a 1,620-man bachelor enlisted quarters in the amount of \$14,842,000 for the Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base, North Carolina; and (2) a 1,078-man bachelor enlisted quarters in the amount of \$11,120,000 for the Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, California. Other projects will provide training, automotive maintenance, and personnel support facilities and utility improvements.

The projects added by the committee follow:

Installation and project	Thousands
Camp H. M. Smith, Hawaii, electrical power improvements-----	+\$1,046
Parris Island MC Recruit Depot, S.C., bachelor enlisted quarters-----	+4,250
Total-----	+5,296

The committee added \$1,046,000 for electrical power improvements for the Fleet Marine Force Pacific, Camp H. M. Smith, Oahu, Hawaii, to substitute in part for the \$9,851,000 university project withdrawn by the Navy. Also added was a bachelor enlisted quarters at the Parris Island Recruit Depot, South Carolina in the amount of \$4,250,000 to modernize existing quarters which fail to meet minimum living conditions considered necessary to recruit and retain Marines.

The committee approved new authority in the amount of \$47,276,000.

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

The Chief of Naval Operations, under the Secretary of the Navy, exercises command over certain central executive organizations, assigned shore activities, and the operating forces of the Navy.

The request was \$6,959,000 for five projects at five shore activities under the command of the Chief of Naval Operations. The request includes three energy conservation projects in the amount of \$1,359,000.

The significant projects requested were: (1) an Intelligence Center in the amount of \$4,300,000 to be located at Camp Smith for the Commander in Chief, Pacific; and (2) the Naval Historical Center in the amount of \$1,300,000.

The Intelligence Center project will provide facilities to accommodate the new joint-service intelligence center organization.

The projects added by the committee follow:

<i>Installation and project</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
New Orleans, support activity, La., bachelor enlisted quarters-----	+\$1,400
Vallejo, support activity, Calif., bachelor enlisted quarters-----	+2,543
Total -----	+3,943

The Bachelor Enlisted Quarters project for the New Orleans Naval Support Activity was added at the request of the Navy to facilitate the collocation of the 4th Marine Division, located at Camp Pendleton, with the 4th Marine Air Wing and the Chief of Naval Reserves, located at New Orleans. The collocation will improve Navy and Marine Reserve planning, training and Marine Reserve administrative procedures.

For Vallejo Naval Support Activity, the committee added a high priority fiscal year 1978 project bachelor enlisted quarters. Only 27 percent of the bachelor requirement is available. This project will increase the available spaces to 57 percent of the total spaces needed.

The committee approved new authority in the amount of \$10,902,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET

The Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, exercises operational, organizational, planning, logistic and administrative command over air, surface, submarine and fleet marine forces and supporting shore installations. The request was \$58,021,000 for 13 projects at eight installations. Included in this amount was \$300,000, \$2,026,000 and \$6,401,000 for one air and three water pollution abatement, and four energy conservation projects, respectively.

The significant projects included in the request were: (1) a berthing pier in the amount of \$24,900,000 for the Norfolk Naval Station, Virginia; (2) a two-phased processing facility with a total cost of

Total authorization granted, fiscal year 1977

	In thousands
Title I (Army) :	
Inside the United States.....	\$419, 837
Outside the United States.....	164, 661
Subtotal	584, 498
Title II (Navy) :	
Inside the United States.....	481, 580
Outside the United States.....	19, 356
Subtotal	500, 936
Title III (Air Force) :	
Inside the United States.....	679, 759
Outside the United States.....	56, 650
Subtotal	736, 409
Title IV (Defense agencies).....	32, 946
Title V (military family housing).....	1, 304, 523
Title VII (Reserve Forces facilities) :	
Army National Guard.....	54, 745
Army Reserve.....	44, 459
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.....	21, 800
Air National Guard.....	33, 900
Air Force Reserve.....	9, 773
Subtotal	164, 677
Total granted by titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VII.....	3, 323, 989

GENERAL TOPICS

PROJECTS ELIMINATED BY THE CONFERENCE

To maintain budgetary ceilings the conferees were required to eliminate several high priority projects that had been added by either the House or the Senate. However, these projects are badly needed and the conferees will expect them to be revalidated and included in the fiscal year 1978 request by the Department of Defense if appropriate.

NONAPPROPRIATED FUND CONSTRUCTION

The conferees noted that during the first half of fiscal year 1976 approximately \$45 million in non-appropriated funds was spent for construction. In some instances non-appropriated funds were being used for construction at bases now scheduled for closure or significant reductions. They also noted several instances of facilities being built with appropriated funds by one of the services, while another service used non-appropriated funds. The conferees were concerned that this inconsistent, dual-funding approach could circumvent the will of the Congress in the construction of projects at military bases. The House conferees endorsed the language of the Senate report which directs the Department of Defense to examine all non-appropriated fund construction and to report back to the Armed Services Committees of both Houses on the desirability of authorizing all construction in

the annual authorization bill regardless of the funding source for each type of facility required by the military services. The conferees further direct that this report be submitted to the committees not later than February 1, 1977.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

For the past several years the Congress has expressed concern over the security of nuclear weapons. Last year Congress authorized over \$56 million for this purpose and this bill contains \$117,746,000.

In its report on this bill, the Senate directed the Department of Defense to report to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives on a bimonthly basis for the next two years on upgrading nuclear weapons storage sites. The House argued that a bimonthly report requirement was too frequent to be meaningful and suggested that the report be submitted semiannually, and the Senate agreed. The conferees again expressed serious concern with this situation and insisted that upgrading the physical security of our nuclear storage facilities be given top priority by the Department.

TITLE I—ARMY

The House approved new construction authorization in the amount of \$584,245,000 for the Department of the Army. The Senate approved new construction authorization for the Army in the amount of \$587,913,000. The conferees agreed to a new total for Title I in the amount of \$584,498,000, which is \$253,000 above the House figure and \$3,415,000 below the Senate figure. Among the major items considered in conference and acted on by the conferees were the following:

FORT CAMPBELL, KY.—NEW HOSPITAL, \$58,200,000

The Senate, in considering the Fort Campbell hospital, took note of the excellent work done by the House in reducing the budget request for the Fort Campbell hospital from \$70,900,000 to \$58,200,000. However, the Senate bill had increased the authorization by \$3,600,000 over the House-reduced figure of \$58,200,000 to allow for certain aspects of construction to be incorporated in the finished facility—namely, seismic strengthening of the hospital core and the inclusion of space for a worldwide, medical data handling system. House conferees remained adamant that the authorization would not be increased above \$58,200,000 but agreed that the construction aspects of concern to the Senate could be included in the scope of work if the total authority was not increased beyond the project ceiling, taking into consideration the cost variation provisions of the bill.

FORT BLISS, TEX.—HOSPITAL ANNEX, \$3,856,000

The House committee added \$12,755,000 to the bill for a new hospital annex to the William Beaumont Army Medical Center at Fort Bliss, Texas. The Senate did not provide any authorization for this project. During a thorough discussion in conference on this matter,

Senate conferees agreed to the need for the annex facility and associated upgrading of utilities of the existing medical center. However, they felt that since the project could not possibly be designed and put under construction before the end of fiscal year 1977, it should be considered a high priority project for inclusion in the Army's fiscal year 1978 military construction program. The matter was resolved when the Senate agreed to authorize \$3,356,000 to upgrade the utilities in the existing hospital to meet current safety requirements.

U.S. ARMY SECURITY AGENCY, KOREA—BARRACKS, \$1,849,000

The Army requested \$1,849,000 to construct permanent enlisted men's barracks for the U.S. Army Security Agency at a location in Korea. The House approved the full request but the Senate denied the project on the basis that the barracks should be of the relocatable type, rather than permanent construction, to be consistent with other barracks authorized for Korea. House conferees concurred and convinced Senate conferees to agree to provide authorization for this project on the condition that relocatable structures be used to provide the housing requested in this project.

TITLE II—NAVY

The House approved \$502,818,000 in new construction authorization for the Department of the Navy. The Senate approved \$500,815,000. The conferees agreed to a new total in the amount of \$500,936,000. This amount is \$1,832,000 below the House figure and \$121,000 above the Senate figure.

Among the major items considered in the conference were the following:

TRIDENT FACILITIES, \$92,278,000

The Navy's request for the fourth phase of the Trident facility was \$140,472,000.

The Senate reduced the request by \$45,000,000 to bring cumulative authorizations and appropriations more nearly into agreement. This reduction was simply a "bookkeeping" move and was not intended to indicate that the Senate had changed its position about the necessity or timing required for constructing the facility. The Senate approved all projects proposed for the Trident Support Site, including \$11,000,000 for Community Impact Assistance.

The House reduced the authorization for bachelor enlisted quarters and bachelor officer quarters, and receded in conference on these two items. The House reduced the authorization for outdoor playing fields and a recreational complex, and the Senate receded in conference on these two items. The House deleted the authorization for an exchange complex on the basis that it should be built with non-appropriated funds, and the Senate agreed in conference with the House deletion. The net reduction of these actions totals \$3,194,000.

The House reduced the authorization for the Trident Community Impact Assistance by \$9 million, maintaining that the Navy could not

prudently use the carryover from the \$7 million authorized in fiscal year 1976 and the \$11 million requested in this authorization.

After much discussion, House conferees very reluctantly receded upon receiving convincing arguments from the Senate conference that State and local government applications for community impact assistance might require the full \$11,000,000 requested.

Considering the \$45,000,000 "bookkeeping" reduction in cumulative authorization, the full \$11,000,000 authorization for community impact assistance, and the House reductions of \$3,194,000 agreed to in conference by the Senate, the total authorized for Trident facilities in fiscal year 1977 is \$92,278,000.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS—NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY, \$37,075,000

The Senate added \$7,375,000 for nuclear weapons security and the House added \$1,920,000. The conferees looked at these differences and, after discussing the great importance of improving nuclear weapons security, the House receded and agreed to the Senate figure, bringing the total authorized for the Navy for this purpose to \$37,075,000.

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

The House approved \$731,059,000 in new construction authorization for the Department of the Air Force. The Senate approved \$744,516,000.

The conferees agreed to a new total in the amount of \$736,409,000, which is \$8,107,000 below the Senate figure and \$5,350,000 above the House figure.

Among the major items resolved in conference was the following:

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH—MINUTEMAN SUPPORT FACILITY, \$5,400,000

The Senate bill included \$5,400,000 for the construction of Minuteman storage and maintenance facilities at Hill Air Force Base as requested by the President in a budget amendment and in consonance with the Senate inclusion of Minuteman production funds in the Senate version of the fiscal year 1977 Defense Procurement Bill. The House conferees argued that inclusion of these funds in the final construction bill was questionable since the House had not acted on the budget amendment and no conference position has been taken on the fiscal year 1977 Defense Procurement bill. The conferees agreed to delete the authority for funds with the understanding that if Minuteman production funds are authorized by the conference on the fiscal year 1977 Defense Procurement bill, then supporting construction is appropriate under Section 402 emergency construction authority.

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

The House approved \$36.618,000 in new construction authorization for the Defense agencies. The Senate approved \$24,946,000.

The conferees agreed to a new total of \$32,946,000, which is \$8,000,000 above the Senate figure and \$5,672,000 below the House figure.

Included in the Defense agencies request was \$6,672,000 to build an animal research facility to serve as a radiobiological laboratory. The House reduced the authorization by \$1,000,000, and the Senate denied the authorization on the basis that design of the facility had not started. The House receded and the conferees agreed to defer the authorization.

TITLE V—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

The House approved \$1,302,847,000 for construction, operation, maintenance and debt payment for military family housing. The Senate approved \$1,304,523,000.

The conferees agreed to a new total in the amount of \$1,304,523,000 which is \$1,676,000 above the House figure and equal to the Senate figure.

House conferees agreed to the addition by the Senate of 40 housing units at Gila Bend Auxiliary Airfield, Arizona, at an estimated cost of \$1,676,000.

Conferees expressed concern about the dramatic increase in the backlog of deferred maintenance of military family housing. It was the expressed desire that this backlog should receive priority attention as opposed to the improvement of the existing housing inventory. While the conferees were sympathetic to the need for improving the existing inventory, they were more concerned with the continuing deterioration caused by the lack of sufficient maintenance funds. Accordingly, the conferees adopted the Senate position and diverted \$25,000,000 from the improvement program for family housing and added that sum to the housing maintenance program.

Conferees felt that in future years adequate amounts should be budgeted in the operation and maintenance portion of the military family housing program in order not to further increase the existing backlog of maintenance of military family housing.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Senate included in its bill *Section 608* which expressed the approval of Congress to the planned establishment of a naval and maritime museum in Charleston, South Carolina. The House measure did not contain such language. However, House conferees accepted the Senate provision when it was fully explained that this language does not authorize any federal funds for the proposed museum.

The primary intent of *Section 612*, as finally approved by the conferees, is to put into law a procedure and a schedule whereby the Department of Defense can effect base realignments. The conferees were quite emphatic that the record must be clear that decisions on base realignments are made by the Department of Defense and not by Congress, but that Congress does have a constitutional obligation to review the justification for such decision just as the Congress reviews the justification for any Department of Defense budget request.

This provision does establish a base realignment schedule insuring that the persons affected, the courts, and the Congress know precisely where they stand regarding any potential action.

Section 612 is retroactive to January 1, 1976, and the following currently pending realignment actions, as a minimum, are covered by the legislation:

INSTALLATION

Army:

Jefferson Proving Ground, Indiana
 Fort Devens, Massachusetts
 Forts Hamilton/Totten, New York
 Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania
 New Cumberland Depot, Pennsylvania
 Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico
 Troop Support Command and Aviation Material Readiness Command, St. Louis, Missouri

Navy:

Key West Naval Air Station, Florida
 Naval Shipyard Repair Facility, Guam
 Navy Resale System Office, Brooklyn, New York
 Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas

Air Force:

Craig Air Force Base, Alabama
 Loring Air Force Base, Maine
 Webb Air Force Base, Texas
 Richards Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri

Defense Agency: Defense Clothing Factory, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The conferees are confident that this provision will improve base realignment procedures. It does not represent a violation of the principle of the separation of powers. It bears no resemblance to the highly restrictive provision in the fiscal year 1966 Military Construction Authorization Bill that resulted in President Johnson's veto. Despite the Defense Department's opposition, the conferees are convinced that Section 612 is good legislation that can only benefit all concerned.

TITLE VII—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES

The House approved \$164,677,000 in new construction authorization for the Guard and Reserve Forces. The Senate approved \$127,072,000.

The conferees agreed to a new total in the amount of \$164,677,000, which is \$37,605,000 above the Senate figure, and is the same as the House figure.

Significant factors in increasing the authorization were the growing emphasis on training and combat readiness, and the Total Forces Concept that requires adequate facilities to support new missions and equipment being assigned.

During the discussion of the difference in the amounts authorized, there was unanimous agreement that the requested authorization con-

tained only minimal essential items and that additional authorization should be provided. Accordingly, the Senate conferees agreed to the additional authorization of \$37,605,000, making a total authorization of \$164,677,000.

STUART SYMINGTON,
JOHN C. STENNIS,
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BOB WILSON,
ROBIN L. BEARD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1977

SEPTEMBER 13, 1976.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JACKSON (for Mr. SYMINGTON), from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 14846]

The Committee on Armed Services, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 14846) having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

1. On page 42, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following:

BASE REALIGNMENTS

SEC. 612. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds authorized to be appropriated in this Act may be used to effect or implement—

(1) the closure of any military installation;

(2) any reduction in the authorized level of civilian personnel at any military installation by more than one thousand civilian personnel or 50 per centum of the level of such personnel authorized as of March 1, 1976, or the end of the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned notifies the Congress that such installation is a candidate for closure or significant reduction, whichever occurs later; or

(3) any construction, conversion, or rehabilitation at any other military installation (whether or not such installation is a military installation as defined in sub-

section (b)) which will or may be required as a result of the relocation of civilian personnel to such other installation by reason of any closure or reduction to which this section applies;

unless—

(A) the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned notifies the Congress in writing that such military installation is a candidate for closure or significant reduction; and then

(B) the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned complies with all terms, conditions and requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act; and then

(C) the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate his final decision to close or significantly reduce such installation and a detailed justification for his decision, together with the estimated fiscal, local economic, budgetary, environmental, strategic, and operational consequences of the proposed closure or reduction; and then

(D) a period of at least sixty days expires following the date on which the justification referred to in clause (C) has been submitted to such committees, during which period the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned may take no irrevocable action to implement the decision.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "military installation" means any camp, post, station, base, yard, or other facility under the authority of the Department of Defense—

(1) which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or Guam; and

(2) at which not less than five hundred civilian personnel are authorized to be employed.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term "civilian personnel" means direct-hire permanent civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

(d) This section shall not apply to any closure or reduction if the President certifies to Congress that such closure or reduction must be implemented for reasons of any military emergency or national security or if such closure or reduction was publicly announced prior to January 1, 1976.

2. On page 42, line 9, strike out "Sec. 612" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 613".

3. On page 42, line 17, strike out "Sec. 613" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 614".

4. On page 43, line 4, strike out "Sec. 614" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 615".

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to provide construction and other related authority for the military departments, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, within and outside the United States, and in Title VII authority for construction of facilities for the Reserve components, in the total amount of \$3,323,989,000.

FORM OF COMMITTEE ACTION

The bill under consideration by the Committee was H.R. 14846 as passed by the House. This bill, with one exception, is identical to H.R. 12384 which was vetoed by the President on July 2, 1976. The difference between H.R. 12384 as previously approved by the Congress and H.R. 14846 as passed by the House is that Section 612 pertaining to base realignments has been omitted from H.R. 14846. The Committee considered only the issue of base realignments, the sole reason given by the President for vetoing H.R. 12384, which made it desirable to report H.R. 14846 with amendments.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATIONS

The following table summarizes authorizations granted:

<i>Total authorization granted, fiscal year 1977</i>		<i>In thousands</i>
Title I (Army) :		
Inside the United States	-----	\$419, 837
Outside the United States	-----	164, 661
Subtotal	-----	584, 498
Title II (Navy) :		
Inside the United States	-----	481, 580
Outside the United States	-----	19, 356
Subtotal	-----	500, 936
Title III (Air Force) :		
Inside the United States	-----	679, 759
Outside the United States	-----	56, 650
Subtotal	-----	736, 409
Title IV (Defense agencies)	-----	32, 946
Title V (military family housing)	-----	1, 304, 523
Title VII (Reserve Forces facilities) :		
Army National Guard	-----	54, 745
Army Reserve	-----	44, 459
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve	-----	21, 800
Air National Guard	-----	33, 900
Air Force Reserve	-----	9, 773
Subtotal	-----	164, 677
Total granted by titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VII	-----	3, 323, 989

BACKGROUND

The bill H.R. 14846 is similar in most respects to H.R. 12384 which was sent to the President for signature on June 22, 1976. The House Armed Services Committee reported H.R. 12384 on March 25, 1976 (Report No. 94-964) and the full House passed the bill on May 7, 1976. The Senate Armed Services committee reported the companion bill, S. 3434, on May 13, 1976 (Report No. 94-856) and the full Senate passed the bill on May 20, 1976, amending H.R. 12384 by substituting the text of S. 3434. The Committee on Conference reported the final bill on June 9, 1976 (Report No. 94-937) which was agreed to by the House and the Senate.

On July 2, 1976, the President vetoed the bill and his veto message follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 2, 1976.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 12384, a bill "To authorize certain construction at military installations and for other purposes."

I regret that I must take this action because the bill is generally acceptable, providing a comprehensive construction program for fiscal year 1977 keyed to recognized military requirements. One provision, however, is highly objectionable, thus precluding my approval of the measure.

Section 612 of the bill would prohibit certain base closures or the reduction of civilian personnel at certain installations unless the proposed action is reported to Congress and a period of nine months elapses during which time the military department concerned would be required to identify the full range of environmental impacts of the proposed action, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Subsequently, the final decision to close or significantly reduce an installation covered under the bill would have to be reported to the Armed Services Committees of the Congress together with a detailed justification for such decision. No action could be taken to implement the decision until the expiration of at least ninety days following submission of the detailed justification to the appropriate committees. The bill provides a limited Presidential waiver of the requirements of section 612 for reasons of military emergency or national security.

This provision is also unacceptable from the standpoint of sound Government policy. It would substitute an arbitrary time limit and set of requirements for the current procedures whereby base closures and reductions are effected, procedures which include compliance with NEPA and adequately take into account all other relevant considerations, and afford extensive opportunity for public and congressional involvement. By imposing unnecessary delays in base closures and reductions the bill's requirements would generate a budgetary drain on the defense dollar which should be used to strengthen our military capabilities.

Moreover, section 612 raises serious questions by its attempt to limit my powers over military bases. The President must be able, if the need arises, to change or reduce the mission at any military installation if and when that becomes necessary.

The Department of Defense has undertaken over 2,700 actions to reduce, realign, and close military installations and activities since 1969. These actions have enabled us to sustain the combat capability of our armed forces while reducing annual Defense costs by more than \$4 billion. For realignment proposals already announced for study, section 612 could increase fiscal year 1978 budgetary requirements for defense by \$150 million and require retention, at least through fiscal year 1977, of approximately 11,300 military and civilian personnel positions not needed for essential base activities.

The nation's taxpayers rightly expect the most defense possible for their tax dollars. I am certain Congress does not intend unnecessary or arbitrary increases in the tax burden of the American people. Numerous congressional reports on national defense demonstrate the desire by the Congress to trim unnecessary defense spending and personnel. I cannot approve legislation that would result in waste and inefficiency at the expense of meeting our essential military requirements.

GERALD R. FORD.

On July 22, 1976, the House voted successfully to override the veto, 270-131. However, by a vote of 51-42 on the same date the veto was sustained by the Senate.

The House Armed Services Committee reported a new bill, H.R. 14846, on July 27, 1976 (Report No. 94-1371), which was identical to H.R. 12384 as vetoed by the President except that Section 612 relating to base realignments was omitted. The House passed the bill without amendment on August 24, 1976.

COMMITTEE ACTION

The Committee considered only the question of base realignments, since that was the only reason given by the President for returning the legislation.

A revised base realignment provision, Amendment No. 2219, offered by several Senators, was sent to the Department of Defense for comment. The Secretary of Defense responded that he was strongly opposed to that specific amendment or any similar provision. The amendment and the exchange of correspondence follows:

AMENDMENTS Intended to be proposed by Mr. Muskie (for himself, Mr. Hathaway, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Allen, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Durkin, Mr. Case, Mr. Sparkman, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Kennedy), to H.R. 14846, an Act to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, viz:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. 612. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no action may be taken prior to October 1, 1981, to effect or implement—

(1) the closure of any military installation;

(2) any reduction in the authorized level of civilian personnel at any military installation by more than one thousand civilian personnel or 50 per centum of the level of such personnel authorized as of March 1, 1976, or the end of the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned notifies the Congress that such installation is a candidate for closure or significant reduction, whichever occurs later; or

(3) any construction, conversion, or rehabilitation at any other military installation (whether or not such installation is a military installation as defined in subsection (b)) which will or may be required as a result of the relocation of civilian personnel to such other installation by reason of any closure or reduction to which this section applies;

unless—

(A) the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned notifies the Congress in writing that such military installation is a candidate for closure or significant reduction; and then

(B) the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned complies with all terms, conditions and requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act; and then

(C) the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate his final decision to close or significantly reduce such installation and a detailed justification for his decision, together with the estimated fiscal, local economic, budgetary, environmental, strategic, and operational consequences of the proposed closure or reduction; and then

(D) a period of at least ninety days expires following the date on which the justification referred to in clause (C) has been submitted to such committees, during which period the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned may take no irrevocable action to implement the decision.

(b)(1) Upon announcement that any military installation is a candidate for closure or reduction as provided in subsection (a) (A) of this section, the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense shall immediately begin consultation with the President's Economic Adjustment Committee and with other appropriate Federal agencies to determine what Federal programs may be available to assist communities that may be adversely affected by the proposed closure or reduction and to develop preliminary recommendations for—

(A) alternative productive uses of facilities which may become surplus to the needs of the Department of Defense if the military installation is closed or its operations are significantly curtailed; and

(B) alternative employment opportunities to replace those that will be lost if such installation is closed or its operations are significantly curtailed.

Such recommendations shall include proposed specific action which should be taken by agencies of the Federal Government to assist in

avoiding economic hardship, and shall be submitted to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate together with the justification required under subsection (a)(C) of this section.

(2) As soon as practical after any announcement is made under subsection (a)(A) of this section regarding closure or reduction, the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense shall begin consultation with appropriate State and local officials, provide expert and technical assistance to such officials in the development and implementation of economic adjustment plans, and coordinate such plans with other Federal agencies.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term "military installation" means any camp, post, station, base, yard, or other facility under the authority of the Department of Defense—

(1) which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or Guam; and

(2) at which not less than five hundred civilian personnel are authorized to be employed.

(d) For purposes of this section, the term "civilian personnel" means direct-hire permanent civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

(e) This section shall not apply to any closure or reduction if the President certifies to Congress that such closure or reduction was publicly announced prior to January 1, 1976.

On page 42, line 9, strike out "SEC. 612" and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 613".

On page 42, line 17, strike out "SEC. 613" and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 614".

On page 43, line 4, strike out "SEC. 614" and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 615".

AUGUST 24, 1976.

Hon. DONALD RUMSFELD,
Secretary of Defense,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am deeply concerned that the current controversy surrounding the military construction authorization bill for Fiscal Year 1977 might preclude the passage of a bill for Fiscal Year 1977. I refer, of course, to the issue of base realignments.

The Senate Armed Services Committee will consider the House passed bill and I would like for the Committee to have the Department of Defense's position on this issue.

Time frames are extremely tight, but I would ask that you respond to the following questions as soon as possible but not later than August 26, 1976:

1. Your office has previously been provided a copy of the proposed revision to the vetoed base realignment section and a copy is attached. Is this acceptable to the Department of Defense? If not, why not?

2. If the attached provision is not acceptable, are there modifications that would make it acceptable?

Thanking you for your cooperation in advance, I am,

Sincerely,

JOHN C. STENNIS.

S.R. 1233

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., August 26, 1976.

Hon. JOHN C. STENNIS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your letter of August 24, 1976 regarding the position of the Department of Defense on the proposed revision to the amendment on base realignments contained in the vetoed FY 1977 Military Construction Authorization Bill.

The Department shares your concern about the possibility of further delay in the enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Bill. We consider the bill, without the Section 612 constraints, to be essential legislation. In this regard we are pleased that the House of Representatives has already passed its bill without the Section 612 provisions.

We have reviewed the proposed revised base realignment amendment and find it to be unacceptable. It raises the same serious questions as the vetoed section concerning the attempt to limit the powers of the President regarding the management of military bases.

First, the revision contains many of the provisions which were opposed by the Department and the President, such as the mandatory ninety-day delay before implementation. Such delays waste Defense resources that could otherwise be used to improve military capabilities and readiness. For example, a ninety-day delay in the base realignment actions announced for study earlier this year would cost the Department approximately \$35-40 million.

Second, the proposed revised amendment adds an entirely new dimension to the problem in that it contains provisions which would institutionalize and expand the Department's efforts in the economic recovery area. Regardless of the merits of these efforts, we believe that institutionalization of these efforts in law is unnecessary and undesirable. The Executive has, for over 15 years, made a clear and unequivocal commitment of available Federal resources and assistance to community recovery efforts once a base realignment decision has been made. Economic recovery of the affected communities must not become a pre-condition to the commitment of Defense resources for the protection of the National Security, nor should it become a trade-off or inducement for Congressional or community approval of DoD realignments.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, I must advise that the Department is strongly opposed to any such base realignment amendment. We consider that the current procedures of informing the Congress and local communities of base realignment candidates and providing to interested parties associated studies and documents provide ample opportunity for review of base realignment actions. In addition, we believe that the provisions of Section 613, PL 89-658 provide the Congress with the legislation needed to enable it to perform its oversight responsibility in the base realignment area.

I urge that the Senate reject the proposed revised base realignment amendment and solicit your support of the Department's position.

Sincerely,

DONALD RUMSFELD.

S.R. 1233

Despite the position taken by the Defense Department, the Committee remains convinced that codification of base realignment procedures is necessary and can only serve to improve the management of the Defense Department in this area. The Committee elected to adopt a revised base realignment provision that is similar to Amendment 2219, except—

1. The provision is applicable for one year instead of five years. The Committee fully expects to examine this entire issue in great depth during future hearings.

2. The provision requires the Department of Defense to withhold action on any decision regarding base realignments for sixty days after the decision is announced rather than ninety days. This period of time is reserved to enable Congress to remedy any base realignment decision that is unwarranted. The period must be long enough so that Congress can act (present law prescribes a thirty-day waiting period for base closures only) yet not so long as to unnecessarily delay actions that are justified and will result in savings.

3. The provision eliminates subsection (b) of Amendment 2219 pertaining to economic adjustment planning. The Committee elected to omit this subsection, not because there was objection to the concepts embodied in the subsection, but because there was concern that the language as written might arbitrarily expand a Defense Department agency to undertake a role that more properly should be undertaken by another Executive Agency with access to and control over all Executive Departments which should play a part in economic adjustment planning. The entire issue of economic adjustment planning requires in-depth study and hearings to develop legislation that properly sets out the Federal responsibility with regard to alternative uses of facilities and the retraining of the work force affected by major Department of Defense realignment actions.

COMMITTEE POSITION REGARDING BASE REALIGNMENTS

The Committee is concerned that the legislative history be absolutely clear regarding base realignments. There are certain basic tenets regarding base realignments that must prevail for base realignments to be effected in the best interests of the nation.

First, decisions on base realignments are the prerogative of the Chief Executive.

Second, the Congress has the responsibility to review base realignment decisions just as it reviews any Executive Branch program that affects expenditures of funds and impacts on people's lives.

Third, the decision to close or reduce a military installation must be based on military necessity with due regard for environmental impact. Military bases cannot be maintained to support other than national defense requirements.

Fourth, the entire Executive Branch, not just the Defense Department, has the ultimate responsibility to mitigate the impact of base realignments to the extent possible. This includes advance economic planning in coordination with local officials that begins early in the study cycle as well as assistance during the transition period. Decisions regarding base realignments should be not only adequately justified,

but also accompanied by proposals for economic adjustment. The Committee is of the opinion that present procedures within the Executive Branch are inadequate to effectively mitigate the social and economic impact of base realignments. The Department of Defense has no authority to require other Executive Agencies and Departments to commit resources to mitigate base realignment impacts. The President should examine this situation and establish or designate a single agency with authority and responsibility to insure optimum impact assistance and to develop alternative uses for excess facilities involving all appropriate Executive Agencies and Departments.



Public Law 94-431
94th Congress, H. R. 14846
September 30, 1976

An Act

To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—ARMY

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for the following acquisition and construction:

Military
construction
and guard
and reserve
forces
facilities
authorization
acts, 1977.

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND

Fort Bragg, North Carolina, \$33,293,000.
Fort Campbell, Kentucky, \$65,387,000.
Fort Carson, Colorado, \$10,589,000.
Fort Drum, New York, \$7,114,000.
Fort Greely, Alaska, \$2,854,000.
Fort Hood, Texas, \$20,033,000.
Fort Lewis, Washington, \$2,114,000.
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, \$1,142,000.
Fort Ord, California, \$14,453,000.
Fort Polk, Louisiana, \$47,613,000.
Fort Riley, Kansas, \$5,694,000.
Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Air Field, Georgia, \$39,634,000.
Fort Wainwright, Alaska, \$17,163,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

Fort Belvoir, Virginia, \$6,052,000.
Fort Benning, Georgia, \$10,394,000.
Fort Bliss, Texas, \$3,856,000.
Fort Eustis, Virginia, \$3,016,000.
Fort Gordon, Georgia, \$2,224,000.
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, \$987,000.
Fort Knox, Kentucky, \$10,379,000.
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, \$190,000.
Fort Lee, Virginia, \$1,115,000.
Fort Rucker, Alabama, \$1,841,000.
Fort Sill, Oklahoma, \$1,181,000.
Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, \$15,249,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Fort McNair, District of Columbia, \$722,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, \$726,000.
Detroit Arsenal, Michigan, \$340,000.
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas, \$493,000.
Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania, \$8,357,000.
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, \$495,000.
Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts, \$118,000.
Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey, \$560,000.
Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas, \$6,934,000.
Pueblo Army Depot, Colorado, \$417,000.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia, \$25,663,000.
Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, \$1,126,000.
Scranton Army Ammunition Plant, Pennsylvania, \$162,000.
Seneca Army Depot, New York, \$421,000.
Sharpe Army Depot, California, \$551,000.
Sierra Army Depot, California, \$1,489,000.
Tooele Army Depot, Utah, \$2,572,000.
USA Fuel Lubrication Research Laboratory, Texas, \$469,000.
Watervliet Arsenal, New York, \$3,383,000.
White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, \$349,000.
Woodbridge Research Facility, Virginia, \$2,130,000.
Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, \$6,978,000.

AMMUNITION FACILITIES

Holston Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee, \$1,118,000.
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Indiana, \$6,758,000.
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Texas, \$116,000.
Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Texas, \$86,000.
Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee, \$512,000.
Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia, \$387,000.
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas, \$15,238,000.
Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee, \$285,000.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, \$2,857,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

Fitzsimmons Army Medical Center, Colorado, \$244,000.
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia,
\$1,108,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY TRAFFIC COMMAND

Sunny Point Army Terminal, North Carolina, \$531,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$2,575,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY, KOREA

Various locations, \$13,669,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, JAPAN

Okinawa, \$124,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

Various locations, \$4,480,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

Germany, various locations, \$15,907,000.

Italy, various locations, \$1,088,000.

Various locations: For the United States share of the cost of multilateral programs for the acquisition or construction of military facilities and installations, including international military headquarters, for the collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Area, \$80,000,000. Within thirty days after the end of each quarter, the Secretary of the Army shall furnish to the Committees on Armed Services and on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives a description of obligations incurred as the United States share of such multilateral programs.

Report to congressional committees.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$49,393,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop Army installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Army missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security and, in connection therewith, may acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of the Army, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire upon the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1978 except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to such date.

Congressional committees, notification.

Authorization expiration.

TITLE II—NAVY

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances,

utilities, and equipment, for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

TRIDENT FACILITIES

Various locations, \$92,278,000.

MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Georgia, \$1,965,000.
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, \$22,001,000.
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, \$12,720,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, \$526,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, \$1,900,000.
Fleet Marine Force Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia, \$799,000.
Headquarters, Fleet Marine Force Pacific, Camp Smith, Oahu, Hawaii, \$1,046,000.
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, \$4,499,000.
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia, \$532,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona, \$940,000.

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Naval Support Activity, Brooklyn, New York, \$491,000.
Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, Louisiana, \$1,400,000.
Commander in Chief Pacific, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$4,300,000.
Naval Support Activity, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, \$201,000.
Naval Support Activity, Seattle, Washington, \$667,000.
Headquarters Naval District Washington, Washington, District of Columbia, \$1,300,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, \$272,000.
Oceanographic System Atlantic, Dam Neck, Virginia, \$8,048,000.
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, \$6,101,000.
Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, \$1,674,000.
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, \$300,000.
Flag Administrative Unit, Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia, \$223,000.
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia, \$24,246,000.
Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, \$14,457,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET

Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, \$1,418,000.
Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii, \$12,836,000.
Naval Air Station, Fallon, Nevada, \$2,376,000.
Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, \$4,958,000.
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California, \$896,000.
Naval Air Station, North Island, California, \$11,720,000.
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$4,051,000.
Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$975,000.
Naval Facility, Point Sur, California, \$160,000.
Naval Station, San Diego, California, \$8,386,000.
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington, \$1,055,000.

NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, \$1,639,000.
Naval Supply Corps School, Athens, Georgia, \$670,000.
Navy Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center, Charleston, South Carolina, \$2,504,000.
Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tennessee, \$1,871,000.
Naval Submarine School, New London, Connecticut, \$672,000.
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island, \$490,000.
Naval School of Diving and Salvage, Panama City, Florida, \$10,800,000.
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, \$1,546,000.
Naval Technical Training Center, Corry Station, Pensacola, Florida, \$900,000.
Naval Submarine Training Center, San Diego, California, \$3,520,000.
Naval Training Center, San Diego, California, \$5,455,000.
Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida, \$1,208,000.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Naval Regional Medical Center, Jacksonville, Florida, \$7,393,000.
Portsmouth Naval Regional Medical Clinic, Kittery, Maine, \$4,058,000.
Naval Regional Dental Center, Newport, Rhode Island, \$1,975,000.
Naval Hospital, Orlando, Florida, \$23,850,000.
Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit No. 6, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$283,000.
Naval Regional Dental Center, San Diego, California, \$2,501,000.
Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit No. 5, San Diego, California, \$1,270,000.

CHIEF OF NAVAL MATERIAL

Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda, California, \$1,191,000.
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington, \$10,876,000.
Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina, \$11,256,000.
Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina, \$8,796,000.
Polaris Missile Facility, Atlantic, Charleston, South Carolina, \$2,315,000.
Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California, \$950,000.
Naval Weapons Support Center, Crane, Indiana, \$988,000.
Naval Weapons Station, Earle, New Jersey, \$2,835,000.
National Parachute Test Range, El Centro, California, \$732,000.
Naval Air Facility, El Centro, California, \$3,500,000.
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi, \$4,551,000.
Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland, \$383,000.
Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport, Washington, \$2,145,000.
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine, \$12,789,000.
Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, \$117,000.
Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California, \$3,981,000.
Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, \$135,000.
Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Virginia, \$454,000.
Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland, \$2,701,000.

Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$11,985,000.
Naval Air Rework Facility, Pensacola, Florida, \$7,784,000.
Navy Public Works Center, Pensacola, Florida, \$95,000.
Navy Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, \$629,000.
Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
\$4,607,000.
Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, California, \$3,087,000.
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California,
\$183,000.
Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia, \$5,909,000.
Naval Undersea Center, San Diego, California, \$811,000.
Navy Public Works Center, San Francisco, California, \$190,000.
Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California, \$9,302,000.

OCEANOGRAPHER OF THE NAVY

Naval Oceanographic Center, Bay Saint Louis, Mississippi,
\$7,400,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$34,581,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET

Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, \$6,009,000.
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, \$4,160,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET

Naval Magazine, Guam, Mariana Islands, \$1,861,000.

NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Classified location, \$1,832,000.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND

Naval Security Group Activity, Keflavik, Iceland, \$3,000,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$2,494,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop Navy installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Navy missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security and, in connection therewith, may acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation,

appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire upon the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1978 except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to such date.

Congressional
committees,
notification.

Authorization
expiration.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 203. Public Law 93-166, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (2) of section 602 "\$549,849,000" and "608,682,000" and inserting in place thereof "\$560,849,000" and "\$619,682,000", respectively.

87 Stat. 679.

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND

Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, \$1,720,000.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

Hill Air Force Base, Utah, \$16,587,000.
Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, \$2,374,000.
McClellan Air Force Base, California, \$1,194,000.
Newark Air Force Station, Ohio, \$266,000.
Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, \$10,051,000.
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma, \$5,348,000.
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, \$35,804,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee, \$439,010,000.
Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, \$354,000.
Laurence G. Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts, \$671,000.
Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, \$198,000.
Pillar Point Air Force Station, California, \$450,000.
Various locations, \$10,250,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi, \$6,467,000.
Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, \$1,350,000.
Mather Air Force Base, California, \$3,883,000.
Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, \$4,927,000.
Reese Air Force Base, Texas, \$250,000.
Williams Air Force Base, Arizona, \$825,000.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, \$123,000.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, \$210,000.

Shemya Air Force Base, Alaska, \$3,110,000.

Fort Yukon Air Force Station, Alaska, \$448,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, \$2,880,000.

Bolling Air Force Base, District of Columbia, \$1,415,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma, \$11,377,000.

Charleston Air Force Base, South Carolina, \$1,468,000.

Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, \$900,000.

Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas, \$2,305,000.

McChord Air Force Base, Washington, \$286,000.

Norton Air Force Base, California, \$900,000.

Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina, \$200,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, \$90,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, \$4,145,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, \$3,628,000.

Beale Air Force Base, California, \$7,825,000.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Arkansas, \$2,200,000.

Carswell Air Force Base, Texas, \$732,000.

Castle Air Force Base, California, \$1,270,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona, \$2,192,000.

Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington, \$100,000.

Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota, \$2,441,000.

Griffiss Air Force Base, New York, \$699,000.

K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan, \$270,000.

Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana, \$3,150,000.

McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas, \$2,948,000.

Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota, \$980,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, \$38,060,000.

Plattsburgh Air Force Base, New York, \$588,000.

Rickenbacker Air Force Base, Ohio, \$704,000.

Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, \$1,454,000.

Whiteman Air Force Base, Missouri, \$133,000.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Michigan, \$1,607,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

England Air Force Base, Louisiana, \$198,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, \$500,000.

Luke Air Force Base, Arizona, \$987,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, \$1,022,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Georgia, \$5,796,000.

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, South Carolina, \$1,570,000.
 Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, \$245,000.
 Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina, \$1,030,000.
 East Coast Range, \$7,500,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

United States Air Force Academy, Colorado, \$354,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$15,523,000.

AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONES

Various locations, \$2,217,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Classified locations, \$1,300,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, \$4,170,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Various locations, \$38,000,000.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY

Various locations, \$13,180,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (4) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines the deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security and, in connection therewith, may acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire upon the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1978 except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to such date.

Congressional
committees,
notification.

Authorization
expiration.

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

SEC. 401. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, for the following acquisition and construction:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center, Saint Louis, Missouri, \$1,023,000.

Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center, Bethesda, Maryland, \$455,000.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia, \$8,000,000.

Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio, \$855,000.

Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio, \$130,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$191,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Lynn Haven, Florida, \$1,393,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Melville, Newport, Rhode Island, \$225,000.

Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Virginia, \$1,624,000.

Defense Logistics Service Center, Battle Creek, Michigan, \$1,862,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Ayer, Fort Devens, Massachusetts, \$500,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Duluth Air Force Base, Minnesota, \$135,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Groton, Connecticut, \$231,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Gunter Air Force Base, Alabama, \$150,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Fort Riley, Kansas, \$772,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Wurtsmith, Michigan, \$162,000.

TERMINAL PROCUREMENT

Harrisville, Michigan, \$700,000.

Verona, New York, \$200,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, \$2,247,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Defense Property Disposal Office, Kaiserslautern, Germany, \$575,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Nuremberg, Germany, \$649,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Seckenheim, Germany, \$867,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 402. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities which he determines to be vital to the secu-

city of the United States and, in connection therewith, may acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of \$10,000,000. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, shall notify the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including real estate actions pertaining thereto.

Congressional
committees,
notification.

TITLE V—MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

AUTHORIZATION TO CONSTRUCT OR ACQUIRE HOUSING

SEC. 501. (a) The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to construct or acquire sole interest in existing family housing units in the numbers and at the locations hereinafter named, but no family housing construction shall be commenced at any such locations in the United States until the Secretary has consulted with the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development as to the availability of suitable private housing at such locations. If agreement cannot be reached with respect to the availability of suitable private housing at any location, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, in writing, of such difference of opinion, and no contract for construction at such location shall be entered into for a period of thirty days after such notification has been given. This authority shall include the authority to acquire land, and interests in land, by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

Secretary of
HUD, consul-
tation.

Congressional
committees,
notification.

(b) With respect to the family housing units authorized to be constructed by this section, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to acquire sole interest in privately owned or Department of Housing and Urban Development held family housing units in lieu of constructing all or a portion of the family housing authorized by this section, if he, or his designee, determines such action to be in the best interests of the United States; but any family housing units acquired under authority of this subsection shall not exceed the cost limitations specified in this section for the project nor the limitations on size specified in section 2684 of title 10, United States Code. In no case may family housing units be acquired under this subsection through the exercise of eminent domain authority; and in no case may family housing units other than those authorized by this section be acquired in lieu of construction unless the acquisition of such units is hereafter specifically authorized by law.

Cost
limitation.

Restrictions.

(c) Family housing units:

Fort Polk, Louisiana, six hundred fifty-two units, \$25,510,000.

Naval Complex, Bangor, Washington, two hundred forty-two units, \$9,375,000.

Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, one hundred sixty units, \$17,200,000.

Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Field, Arizona, forty units, \$1,676,000.

(d) Any amount specified in this section may, at the discretion of the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, be increased by 10 per centum, if he determines that such increase (1) is required for the sole purpose of meeting unusual variations in cost, and (2) could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time the request for such amount was sub-

mitted to the Congress. The amounts authorized include the costs of shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and all other installed equipment and fixtures, the cost of the family housing unit, design, supervision, inspection, overhead, land acquisition, site preparation, and installation of utilities.

ALTERATIONS OF EXISTING QUARTERS

SEC. 502. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to accomplish alterations, additions, expansions, or extensions, not otherwise authorized by law, to existing public quarters at a cost not to exceed—

- (1) for the Department of the Army, \$12,000,000 for energy conservation projects;
- (2) for the Department of the Navy, \$7,000,000 for energy conservation projects; and
- (3) for the Department of the Air Force, \$6,890,000 for energy conservation projects.

RENTAL QUARTERS

10 USC 2674
note. SEC. 503. (a) Section 515 of Public Law 84-161 (69 Stat. 324, 352), as amended, is further amended by revising the third sentence to read as follows: "Expenditures for the rental of such housing facilities, including the cost of utilities and maintenance and operation, may not exceed: For the United States (other than Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam) and Puerto Rico, an average of \$265 per month for each military department or the amount of \$450 per month for any unit; and for Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam, an average of \$335 per month for each military department, or the amount of \$450 per month for any one unit."

(b) Section 507(b) of Public Law 93-166 (87 Stat. 661, 676) is amended by striking out "\$380" and "\$670" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "\$405" and "\$700", respectively.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 504. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law:

(1) The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to settle claims regarding construction of public quarters at the Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina, in the amount of \$1,675,000.

(2) The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to settle claims regarding construction of mobile home facilities at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, in the amount of \$88,000, plus interest at 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ per centum from April 23, 1975, the date of settlement.

HOUSING, APPROPRIATIONS LIMITATIONS

SEC. 505. There is authorized to be appropriated for use by the Secretary of Defense or, his designee, for military family housing as authorized by law for the following purposes:

(1) For construction or acquisition of sole interest in family housing, including demolition, authorized improvements to public quarters, minor construction, relocation of family housing, rental guarantee payments, and planning, an amount not to exceed \$80,576,000.

(2) For support of military family housing, including operating expenses, leasing, maintenance of real property, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and mortgage insurance premi-

ums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1715m), an amount not to exceed \$1,223,947,000.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

WAIVER OF RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 601. The Secretary of each military department may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities under this Act without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), and sections 4774 and 9774 of title 10, United States Code. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255), and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

APPROPRIATIONS LIMITATIONS

SEC. 602. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but appropriations for public works projects authorized by title I, II, III, IV, and V shall not exceed—

(1) for title I: Inside the United States, \$419,837,000; outside the United States, \$164,661,000; or a total of \$584,498,000.

(2) for title II: Inside the United States, \$481,580,000; outside the United States, \$19,356,000; or a total of \$500,936,000.

(3) for title III: Inside the United States, \$679,759,000; outside the United States, \$56,650,000; or a total of \$736,409,000.

(4) for title IV: A total of \$32,946,000.

(5) for title V: Military Family Housing, \$1,304,523,000.

COST VARIATIONS

SEC. 603. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), any amount specified in titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the military department or Director of the defense agency concerned, be increased by 5 per centum when inside the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska) and by 10 per centum when outside the United States or in Hawaii and Alaska, if he determines that such increase (1) is required for the sole purpose of meeting unusual variations in cost, and (2) could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time the request for such amount was submitted to the Congress.

(b) When the amount named for any construction or acquisition in title I, II, III, or IV of this Act involves only one project at any military installation and the Secretary of the military department or Director of the defense agency concerned determines that the amount authorized must be increased by more than the applicable percentage prescribed in subsection (a), he may proceed with such construction or acquisition if the amount of the increase does not exceed by more than 25 per centum the amount named for such project by the Congress.

Report to
congressional
committees.

(c) When the Secretary of Defense determines that any amount named in title I, II, III, or IV of this Act must be exceeded by more than the percentages permitted in subsections (a) or (b) to accomplish authorized construction or acquisition, the Secretary of the military department or Director of the defense agency concerned may proceed with such construction or acquisition after a written report of the facts relating to the increase of such amount, including a statement of the reasons for such increase, has been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, and either (1) thirty days have elapsed from date of submission of such report, or (2) both committees have indicated approval of such construction or acquisition. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in prior military construction authorizations Acts, the provisions of this subsection shall apply to such prior Acts.

Cost
limitation.

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the total cost of all construction and acquisition in each such title may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated in that title.

(e) No individual project authorized under title I, II, III, or IV of this Act for any specifically listed military installation for which the current working estimate is \$400,000 or more may be placed under contract if—

(1) the approved scope of the project is reduced in excess of 25 per centum; or

Report to
congressional
committees.

(2) the current working estimate, based upon bids received, for the construction of such project exceeds by more than 25 per centum the amount authorized for such project by the Congress, until a written report of the facts relating to the reduced scope or increased cost of such project, including a statement of the reasons for such reduction in scope or increase in cost, has been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives and either (A) thirty days have elapsed from the date of submission of such report, or (B) both committees have indicated approval of such reduction in scope or increase in cost, as the case may be.

Annual report
to Congress.

(f) The Secretary of Defense shall submit an annual report to the Congress identifying each individual project which has been placed under contract in the preceding twelve-month period and with respect to which the then current working estimate of the Department of Defense based upon bids received for such project exceeded the amount authorized by the Congress for that project by more than 25 per centum. The Secretary shall also include in such report each individual project with respect to which the scope was reduced by more than 25 per centum in order to permit contract award within the available authorization for such project. Such report shall include all pertinent cost information for each individual project, including the amount in dollars and percentage by which the current working estimate based on the contract price for the project exceeded the amount authorized for such project by the Congress.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION

SEC. 604. Contracts for construction made by the United States for performance within the United States and its possessions under this Act shall be executed under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Department of the Navy, or such other department or Government agency as the Secretaries of the military

departments recommend and the Secretary of Defense approves to assure the most efficient, expeditious, and cost-effective accomplishment of the construction herein authorized. The Secretaries of the military departments shall report annually to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a breakdown of the dollar value of construction contracts completed by each of the several construction agencies selected together with the design, construction supervision, and overhead fees charged by each of the several agents in the execution of the assigned construction. Further, such contracts (except architect and engineering contracts which, unless specifically authorized by the Congress, shall continue to be awarded in accordance with presently established procedures, customs, and practice) shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national security will not be impaired and the award is consistent with chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code. The Secretaries of the military departments shall report annually to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives with respect to all contracts awarded on other than a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder. Such reports shall also show, in the case of the ten architect-engineering firms which, in terms of total dollars, were awarded the most business; the names of such firms; the total number of separate contracts awarded each such firm; and the total amount paid or to be paid in the case of each such action under all such contracts awarded such firm.

Report to
Congress.

10 USC 2301
et seq.
Reports to
Congress.

REPEAL OF PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS; EXCEPTIONS

SEC. 605. (a) As of January 1, 1978, all authorizations for military public works, including family housing to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department, in connection with the establishment or development of installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V of the Act of October 7, 1975, Public Law 94-107 (89 Stat. 546), and all such authorizations contained in Acts approved before October 7, 1975, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed except—

Exceptions.

(1) authorizations for public works and for appropriations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the titles that contain the general provisions;

(2) authorizations for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts, land acquisition, or payments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in whole or in part, before January 1, 1978, and authorizations for appropriations therefor.

(b) Notwithstanding the repeal provisions of section 605 of the Act of October 7, 1975, Public Law 94-107 (89 Stat. 546, 565), authorizations for the following items shall remain in effect until January 1, 1979:

(1) Defense Satellite Communications System construction in the amount of \$1,054,000 at Stuttgart, Germany, authorized in section 101 of the Act of December 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1747), as amended.

(2) Cold storage warehouse construction in the amount of \$1,215,000 at Fort Dix, New Jersey, authorized in section 101 of the Act of October 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 1135), as amended and extended in section 605(3)(B) of the Act of December 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1762), as amended.

(3) Land acquisition, Murphy Canyon in the amount of \$3,843,000 at Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego, California, authorized in section 201 of the Act of December 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1750), as amended.

(4) Land acquisition in the amount of \$800,000 at Naval Security Group Activity, Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico, authorized in section 201 of the Act of December 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1750), as amended.

UNIT COST LIMITATIONS

SEC. 606. None of the authority contained in titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any building construction project inside the United States in excess of a unit cost to be determined in proportion to the appropriate area construction cost index, based on the following unit cost limitations where the area construction index is 1.0:

(1) \$39 per square foot for permanent barracks;

(2) \$42 per square foot for bachelor officer quarters;

unless the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, determines that because of special circumstances application to such project of the limitations on unit costs contained in this section is impracticable. Notwithstanding the limitations contained in prior Military Construction Authorization Acts on unit costs, the limitations on such costs contained in this section shall apply to all prior authorizations for such construction not heretofore repealed and for which construction contracts have not been awarded by the date of enactment of this Act.

INCREASES FOR SOLAR HEATING AND SOLAR COOLING EQUIPMENT

SEC. 607. The Secretary of Defense shall encourage the utilization of solar energy as a source of energy for projects authorized by this Act where utilization of solar energy would be practical and economically feasible. In addition to all other authorized variations of cost limitations or floor area limitations contained in this Act or prior Military Construction Authorization Acts, the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, may permit increases in the cost limitations or floor area limitations by such amounts as may be necessary to equip any projects with solar heating and/or solar cooling equipment.

LAND CONVEYANCE, NEW JERSEY

SEC. 608. (a) The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to convey, without consideration, to the Airship Association, a nonprofit organization incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that portion of the lands comprising the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, described in subsection (b), for use as a permanent site for the museum described in subsection (c), subject to conditions of use set forth in such subsection.

(b) The land authorized to be conveyed by subsection (a) is a certain parcel of land containing 13.98 acres, more or less, situated in Ocean County, New Jersey, being a part of the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Ocean County Route Numbered 547, 205.40 feet northerly from the intersection of the center line of new road and the westerly side of Route

Numbered 547 thence (1) north 10 degrees 14 minutes 19 seconds east, 770.25 feet along the westerly edge of road to a point thence (2) north 66 degrees 35 minutes 41 seconds west, 724.55 feet to a point thence (3) south 23 degrees 24 minutes 19 seconds west, 750 feet to a point thence (4) south 66 degrees 35 minutes 41 seconds east, 900 feet to the point and place of beginning.

(c) The conveyance authorized by subsection (a) shall be subject to the following conditions and such other terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall determine necessary to protect the interests of the United States:

(1) The lands so conveyed shall be used primarily for the construction and operation of an airship museum to collect, preserve, and display to the public materials, memorabilia, and other items of historical significance and interest relative to the development and use of the airship, and for purposes incidental thereto.

(2) All right, title, and interest in and to such lands, and any improvements constructed thereon, shall revert to the United States, which shall have an immediate right of entry thereon, if the construction of the airship museum is not undertaken within five years from the date of such conveyance or if the lands conveyed shall cease to be used for the purposes specified in paragraph (1).

(3) All expenses for surveys and the preparation and execution of legal documents necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this section shall be borne by the Airship Association.

LAND CONVEYANCE, WEST VIRGINIA

SEC. 609. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to convey to the city of South Charleston, West Virginia, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary shall deem to be in the public interest, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a section of land located on the property formerly known as the South Charleston Naval Ordnance Plant, with improvements, such land consisting of approximately 4.5 acres. In consideration of such conveyance by the Secretary, the city of South Charleston shall convey to the United States unencumbered fee title to eight acres of land owned by the municipality, improved in a manner acceptable to the Secretary, and subject to such other conditions as are acceptable to the Secretary. The exact acreages and legal descriptions of both properties are to be determined by accurate surveys as mutually agreed upon by the Secretary and the city of South Charleston. The Secretary is authorized to accept the lands so conveyed to the United States, which lands shall be administered by the Department of the Army.

STUDIES OF REUSE OF MILITARY BASES

SEC. 610. (a) Whenever a final decision has been made to close any military installation located in the United States, Guam, or Puerto Rico and, because of the location, facilities, and other particular characteristics of such installation, the Secretary of Defense determines that such installation may be suitable for some specific Federal or State use potentially beneficial to the Nation, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to conduct such studies, including, but not limited to, the preparation of an environmental impact statement in accordance

10 USC 133
note.

42 USC 4321
note.

with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, in connection with such installation and such potential use as may be necessary to provide information sufficient to make sound conclusions and recommendations regarding the possible use of such installation.

(b) Any study conducted under authority of this section shall be submitted to the President and the Congress together with such comments and recommendations as the Secretary of Defense may deem appropriate. Such studies shall also be available to the public.

"Military
installation."

(c) As used in this section, the term "military installation" includes any camp, post, station, base, yard, or other installation under the jurisdiction of any military department.

(d) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

IMPACT ASSISTANCE, NONPROFIT COOPERATIVES

SEC. 611. Notwithstanding section 7 of the Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U.S.C. 679), the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use any funds appropriated to carry out the provisions of section 610 of the Military Construction Act, 1971 (84 Stat. 1224), to reimburse non-profit, mutual aid telephone cooperatives for their capital expenditures for the purchase and installation of nontactical communications equipment and related facilities, to the extent the Secretary determines that (1) such expenditures are not otherwise recoverable by such cooperatives, (2) such expenditures were incurred as the direct result of the construction, installation, testing, and operation of the SAFEGUARD Antiballistic Missile System, and (3) such cooperatives, as a result of the deactivation and termination of such system, would sustain an unfair and excessive financial burden in the absence of the financial assistance authorized by this section.

BASE REALIGNMENTS

SEC. 612. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds authorized to be appropriated in this Act may be used to effect or implement—

Congress,
notification.

(1) the closure of any military installation;

(2) any reduction in the authorized level of civilian personnel at any military installation by more than one thousand civilian personnel or 50 per centum of the level of such personnel authorized as of March 1, 1976, or the end of the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned notifies the Congress that such installation is a candidate for closure or significant reduction, whichever occurs later; or

(3) any construction, conversion, or rehabilitation at any other military installation (whether or not such installation is a military installation as defined in subsection (b)) which will or may be required as a result of the relocation of civilian personnel to such other installation by reason of any closure or reduction to which this section applies;

unless—

Congress,
written
notification.

(A) the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned notifies the Congress in writing that such military installation is a candidate for closure or significant reduction; and then

(B) the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned complies with all terms, conditions and requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act; and then

42 USC 4321
note.

(C) the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate his final decision to close or significantly reduce such installation and a detailed justification for his decision, together with the estimated fiscal, local economic, budgetary, environmental, strategic, and operational consequences of the proposed closure or reduction; and then

Final decision, submittal to congressional committees.

(D) a period of at least sixty days expires following the date on which the justification referred to in clause (C) has been submitted to such committees, during which period the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned may take no irrevocable action to implement the decision.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "military installation" means any camp, post, station, base, yard, or other facility under the authority of the Department of Defense—

"Military installation."

(1) which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or Guam; and

(2) at which not less than five hundred civilian personnel are authorized to be employed.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term "civilian personnel" means direct-hire permanent civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

"Civilian personnel."

(d) This section shall not apply to any closure or reduction if the President certifies to Congress that such closure or reduction must be implemented for reasons of any military emergency or national security or if such closure or reduction was publicly announced prior to January 1, 1976.

NAVAL MUSEUM, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

SEC. 613. The Congress hereby expresses its approval and encouragement with respect to the establishment, by the State of South Carolina, of a naval and maritime museum in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, and recognizes the historical importance of such museum and the patriotic purpose it is intended to serve.

AMENDMENT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE; REAL PROPERTY EXCHANGE

SEC. 614. Section 2662(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "The report required by this subsection to be submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives concerning any report of excess real property described in clause (5) shall contain a certification by the Secretary concerned that he has considered the feasibility of exchanging such property for other real property authorized to be acquired for military purposes and has determined that the property proposed to be declared excess is not suitable for such purpose."

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 615. Titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VI of this Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Authorization Act, 1977".

Guard and
Reserves
Forces Facil-
ities Authori-
zation Act,
1977.
10 USC 2231
et seq.

TITLE VII—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

AUTHORIZATION FOR FACILITIES

SEC. 701. Subject to chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may establish or develop additional facilities for the Guard and Reserve Forces, including the acquisition of land therefor, but the cost of such facilities shall not exceed—

- (1) For the Department of the Army:
 - (a) Army National Guard of the United States, \$54,745,000.
 - (b) Army Reserve, \$44,459,000.
- (2) For the Department of the Navy: Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, \$21,800,000.
- (3) For the Department of the Air Force:
 - (a) Air National Guard of the United States, \$33,900,000.
 - (b) Air Force Reserve, \$9,773,000.

WAIVER OF CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 702. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities under this title without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), and sections 4774 and 9774 of title 10, United States Code. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on lands includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255), and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 703. This title may be cited as the "Guard and Reserves Forces Facilities Authorization Act, 1977".

Approved September 30, 1976.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 94-1371 (Comm. on Armed Services).
SENATE REPORT No. 94-1233 (Comm. on Armed Services).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 122 (1976):

Aug. 24, considered and passed House.

Sept. 15, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Sept. 16, House concurred in Senate amendments.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 12, No. 40:
Sept. 30, Presidential statement.



An Act

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish on certain public lands of the United States national petroleum reserves the development of which needs to be regulated in a manner consistent with the total energy needs of the Nation, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976".

Naval
Petroleum
Reserves
Production
Act of 1976.
42 USC 6501
note.

TITLE I—NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA

DEFINITION

SEC. 101. As used in this title, the term "petroleum" includes crude oil, gases (including natural gas), natural gasoline, and other related hydrocarbons, oil shale, and the products of any of such resources.

42 USC 6501.

DESIGNATION OF THE NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA

SEC. 102. The area known as Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 4, Alaska, established by Executive order of the President, dated February 27, 1923, except for tract Numbered 1 as described in Public Land Order 2344, dated April 24, 1961, shall be transferred to and administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Effective on the date of transfer all lands within such area shall be redesignated as the "National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska" (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "reserve"). Subject to valid existing rights, all lands within the exterior boundaries of such reserve are hereby reserved and withdrawn from all forms of entry and disposition under the public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws, and all other Acts; but the Secretary is authorized to (1) make dispositions of mineral materials pursuant to the Act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681), as amended (30 U.S.C. 601), for appropriate use by Alaska Natives, (2) make such dispositions of mineral materials and grant such rights-of-way, licenses, and permits as may be necessary to carry out his responsibilities under this Act, and (3) convey the surface of lands properly selected on or before December 18, 1975, by Native village corporations pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. All other provisions of law heretofore enacted and actions heretofore taken reserving such lands as a Naval Petroleum Reserve shall remain in full force and effect to the extent not inconsistent with this Act.

42 USC 6502.

43 CFR app.

43 USC 1601
note.

TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION

SEC. 103. (a) Jurisdiction over the reserve shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior on June 1, 1977.

42 USC 6503.

(b) With respect to any activities related to the protection of environmental, fish and wildlife, and historical or scenic values, the Secretary of the Interior shall assume all responsibilities as of the date

Rules and
regulations.

of the enactment of this title. As soon as possible, but not later than the effective date of transfer, the Secretary of the Interior may promulgate such rules and regulations as he deems necessary and appropriate for the protection of such values within the reserve.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior shall, upon the effective date of the transfer of the reserve, assume the responsibilities and functions of the Secretary of the Navy under any contracts which may be in effect with respect to activities within the reserve.

(d) On the date of transfer of jurisdiction of the reserve, all equipment, facilities, and other property of the Department of the Navy used in connection with the operation of the reserve, including all records, maps, exhibits, and other informational data held by the Secretary of the Navy in connection with the reserve, shall be transferred without reimbursement from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior who shall thereafter be authorized to use them to carry out the provisions of this title.

(e) On the date of transfer of jurisdiction of the reserve, the Secretary of the Navy shall transfer to the Secretary of the Interior all unexpended funds previously appropriated for use in connection with the reserve and all civilian personnel ceilings assigned by the Secretary of the Navy to the management and operation of the reserve as of January 1, 1976.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE RESERVE

Petroleum
production,
prohibition.
42 USC 6504.
Explorations.

SEC. 104. (a) Except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, production of petroleum from the reserve is prohibited and no development leading to production of petroleum from the reserve shall be undertaken until authorized by an Act of Congress.

(b) Any exploration within the Utukok River, the Teshekpuk Lake areas, and other areas designated by the Secretary of the Interior containing any significant subsistence, recreational, fish and wildlife, or historical or scenic value, shall be conducted in a manner which will assure the maximum protection of such surface values to the extent consistent with the requirements of this Act for the exploration of the reserve.

(c) The Secretary of the Navy shall continue the ongoing petroleum exploration program within the reserve until the date of the transfer of jurisdiction specified in section 103(a). Prior to the date of such transfer of jurisdiction the Secretary of the Navy shall—

(1) cooperate fully with the Secretary of the Interior providing him access to such facilities and such information as he may request to facilitate the transfer of jurisdiction;

Information,
submittal to
congressional
committees.

(2) provide to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives copies of any reports, plans, or contracts pertaining to the reserve that are required to be submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives; and

(3) cooperate and consult with the Secretary of the Interior before executing any new contract or amendment to any existing contract pertaining to the reserve and allow him a reasonable opportunity to comment on such contract or amendment, as the case may be.

(d) The Secretary of the Interior shall commence further petroleum exploration of the reserve as of the date of transfer of jurisdiction specified in section 103(a). In conducting this exploration effort, the Secretary of the Interior—

Contracts.

(1) is authorized to enter into contracts for the exploration of the reserve, except that no such contract may be entered into until

at least thirty days after the Secretary of the Interior has provided the Attorney General with a copy of the proposed contract and such other information as may be appropriate to determine legal sufficiency and possible violations under, or inconsistencies with, the antitrust laws. If, within such thirty day period, the Attorney General advises the Secretary of the Interior that any such contract would unduly restrict competition or be inconsistent with the antitrust laws, then the Secretary of the Interior may not execute that contract;

(2) shall submit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives any new plans or substantial amendments to ongoing plans for the exploration of the reserve. All such plans or amendments submitted to such committees pursuant to this section shall contain a report by the Attorney General of the United States with respect to the anticipated effects of such plans or amendments on competition. Such plans or amendments shall not be implemented until sixty days after they have been submitted to such committees; and

(3) shall report annually to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the progress of, and future plans for, exploration of the reserve.

(e) Until the reserve is transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to develop and continue operation of the South Barrow gas field, or such other fields as may be necessary, to supply gas at reasonable and equitable rates to the native village of Barrow, and other communities and installations at or near Point Barrow, Alaska, and to installations of the Department of Defense and other agencies of the United States located at or near Point Barrow, Alaska. After such transfer, the Secretary of the Interior shall take such actions as may be necessary to continue such service to such village, communities, installations, and agencies at reasonable and equitable rates.

Plans, submittal to congressional committees. Report by Attorney General.

Report to congressional committees.

STUDY OF THE RESERVE

SEC. 105. (a) Section 164 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (89 Stat. 871, 889), is hereby amended by deleting in the first sentence "to the Congress" and by inserting in lieu thereof "to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives".

42 USC 6244.

(b)(1) The President shall direct such Executive departments and/or agencies as he may deem appropriate to conduct a study, in consultation with representatives of the State of Alaska, to determine the best overall procedures to be used in the development, production, transportation, and distribution of petroleum resources in the reserve. Such study shall include, but shall not be limited to, a consideration of—

42 USC 6505.

(A) the alternative procedures for accomplishing the development, production, transportation, and distribution of the petroleum resources from the reserve, and

(B) the economic and environmental consequences of such alternative procedures.

(2) The President shall make semiannual progress reports on the implementation of this subsection to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives beginning not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall, not later than one year after the transfer of jurisdiction of the reserve, and annually thereafter, report any findings or

Report to congressional committees.

conclusions developed as a result of such study together with appropriate supporting data and such recommendations as he deems desirable. The study shall be completed and submitted to such committees, together with recommended procedures and any proposed legislation necessary to implement such procedures not later than January 1, 1980.

42 USC 6505.

(c) (1) The Secretary of the Interior shall establish a task force to conduct a study to determine the values of, and best uses for, the lands contained in the reserve, taking into consideration (A) the natives who live or depend upon such lands, (B) the scenic, historical, recreational, fish and wildlife, and wilderness values, (C) mineral potential, and (D) other values of such lands.

(2) Such task force shall be composed of representatives from the government of Alaska, the Arctic slope native community, and such offices and bureaus of the Department of the Interior as the Secretary of the Interior deems appropriate, including, but not limited to, the Bureau of Land Management, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the United States Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Mines.

Report to congressional committees.

(3) The Secretary of the Interior shall submit a report, together with the concurring or dissenting views, if any, of any non-Federal representatives of the task force, of the results of such study to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives within three years after the date of enactment of this title and shall include in such report his recommendations with respect to the value, best use, and appropriate designation of the lands referred to in paragraph (1).

ANTITRUST PROVISIONS

42 USC 6506.

Post, p. 309.

SEC. 106. Unless otherwise provided by Act of Congress, whenever development leading to production of petroleum is authorized, the provisions of subsections (g), (h), and (i) of section 7430 of title 10, United States Code, shall be deemed applicable to the Secretary of the Interior with respect to rules and regulations, plans of development and amendments thereto, and contracts and operating agreements. All plans and proposals submitted to the Congress under this title or pursuant to legislation authorizing development leading to production shall contain a report by the Attorney General of the United States on the anticipated effects upon competition of such plans and proposals.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS

42 USC 6507.

Community municipal services and facilities, Federal financial assistance.

SEC. 107. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of the Interior such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

(b) If the Secretary of the Interior determines that there is an immediate and substantial increase in the need for municipal services and facilities in communities located on or near the reserve as a direct result of the exploration and study activities authorized by this title and that an unfair and excessive financial burden will be incurred by such communities as a result of the increased need for such services and facilities, then he is authorized to assist such communities in meeting the costs of providing increased municipal services and facilities. The Secretary of the Interior shall carry out the provisions of this section through existing Federal programs and he shall consult with the heads of the departments or agencies of the Federal Government concerned with the type of services and facilities for which financial assistance is being made available.

TITLE II—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

SEC. 201. Chapter 641 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Immediately before section 7421 insert the following new section:

“§ 7420. Definitions

10 USC 7420.

“(a) In this chapter—

“(1) ‘national defense’ includes the needs of, and the planning and preparedness to meet, essential defense, industrial, and military emergency energy requirements relative to the national safety, welfare, and economy, particularly resulting from foreign military or economic actions;

“(2) ‘naval petroleum reserves’ means the naval petroleum and oil shale reserves established by this chapter, including Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1 (Elk Hills), located in Kern County, California, established by Executive order of the President, dated September 2, 1912; Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 (Buena Vista), located in Kern County, California, established by Executive order of the President, dated December 13, 1912; Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 3 (Teapot Dome), located in Wyoming, established by Executive order of the President, dated April 30, 1915; Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 4, Alaska, established by Executive order of the President, dated February 27, 1923 (until redesignated as the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior as provided in the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976); Oil Shale Reserve Numbered 1, located in Colorado, established by Executive order of the President, dated December 6, 1916, as amended by Executive order dated June 12, 1919; Oil Shale Reserve Numbered 2, located in Utah, established by Executive order of the President, dated December 6, 1916; and Oil Shale Reserve Numbered 3, located in Colorado, established by Executive order of the President, dated September 27, 1924;

“(3) ‘petroleum’ includes crude oil, gases (including natural gas), natural gasoline, and other related hydrocarbons, oil shale, and the products of any of such resources;

“(4) ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Navy;

“(5) ‘small refiner’ means an owner of a refinery or refineries (including refineries not in operation) who qualifies as a small business refiner under the rules and regulations of the Small Business Administration; and

“(6) ‘maximum efficient rate’ means the maximum sustainable daily oil or gas rate from a reservoir which will permit economic development and depletion of that reservoir without detriment to the ultimate recovery.”

(2) Section 7421 (a) is amended—

10 USC 7421.

(A) by striking out “of the Navy”;

(B) by striking out “and oil shale”;

(C) by striking out “for naval purposes” and inserting in lieu thereof “for national defense purposes”; and

(D) by striking out “section 7438 hereof” and inserting in lieu thereof “this chapter”.

(3) The text of section 7422 is amended to read as follows:

10 USC 7422.

“(a) The Secretary, directly or by contract, lease, or otherwise, shall explore, prospect, conserve, develop, use, and operate the naval petroleum reserves in his discretion, subject to the provisions of subsection

(c) and the other provisions of this chapter; except that no petroleum leases shall be granted at Naval Petroleum Reserves Numbered 1 and 3.

"(b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, particularly subsection (c) of this section, the naval petroleum reserves shall be used and operated for—

"(1) the protection, conservation, maintenance, and testing of those reserves; or

"(2) the production of petroleum whenever and to the extent that the Secretary, with the approval of the President, finds that such production is needed for national defense purposes and the production is authorized by a joint resolution of Congress.

"(c) (1) In administering Naval Petroleum Reserves Numbered 1, 2, and 3, the Secretary is authorized and directed—

"(A) to further explore, develop, and operate such reserves;

"(B) commencing within ninety days after the date of enactment of the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976, to produce such reserves at the maximum efficient rate consistent with sound engineering practices for a period not to exceed six years after the date of enactment of such Act;

"(C) during such production period or any extension thereof to sell or otherwise dispose of the United States share of such petroleum produced from such reserves as hereinafter provided; and

"(D) to construct, acquire, or contract for the use of storage and shipping facilities on and off the reserves and pipelines and associated facilities on and off the reserves for transporting petroleum from such reserves to the points where the production from such reserves will be refined or shipped.

Any pipeline in the vicinity of a naval petroleum reserve not otherwise operated as a common carrier may be acquired by the Secretary by condemnation, if necessary, if the owner thereof refuses to accept, convey, and transport without discrimination and at reasonable rates any petroleum produced at such reserve. With the approval of the Secretary, rights-of-way for new pipelines and associated facilities may be acquired by the exercise of the right of eminent domain in the appropriate United States district court. Such rights-of-way may be acquired in the manner set forth in the Act of February 26, 1931, chapter 307 (46 Stat. 1421; 40 U.S.C. 258(a)), and the prospective holder of the right-of-way is 'the authority empowered by law to acquire the lands' within the meaning of that Act. Such new pipelines shall accept, convey, and transport without discrimination and at reasonable rates any petroleum produced at such reserves as a common carrier. Pipelines and associated facilities constructed at or procured for Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1 pursuant to this subsection shall have adequate capacity to accommodate not less than three hundred fifty thousand barrels of oil per day and shall be fully operable as soon as possible, but not later than three years after the date of enactment of the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976.

"(2) At the conclusion of the six-year production period authorized by paragraph (1) (B) of this subsection the President may extend the period of production in the case of any naval petroleum reserve for additional periods of not to exceed three years each—

"(A) after the President requires an investigation to be made, in the case of each extension, to determine the necessity for continued production from such naval petroleum reserve;

"(B) after the President submits to the Congress, at least one hundred eighty days prior to the expiration of the current production period prescribed by this section, or any extension thereof,

Investigation.

Report to
Congress.

a copy of the report made to him on such investigation together with a certification by him that continued production from such naval petroleum reserve is in the national interest; and

“(C) if neither House of Congress within ninety days after receipt of such report and certification adopts a resolution disapproving further production from such naval petroleum reserve.

“(3) The production authorization set forth in paragraph (1) (B) of this subsection, in the case of Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1, is conditioned upon the private owner of any lands or interests therein within such reserve agreeing with the Secretary to continue operations of such reserve under a unitized plan contract which adequately protects the public interest; however, if such agreement is not reached within ninety days after the date of enactment of the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 the Secretary is authorized to exercise the authority for condemnation conferred by section 7425 of this chapter.”.

(4) The first sentence of section 7423 is amended by deleting “of the Navy” and “or products”. 10 USC 7423.

(5) Section 7424 is amended— 10 USC 7424.

(A) by deleting “of the Navy” in the text of subsection (a) preceding clause (1);

(B) by deleting “and oil shale” in subsection (a) (1) in the text preceding subclause (A); and

(C) by deleting “in the ground” in clause (1) (A) of subsection (a).

(6) Section 7425 is amended by deleting “of the Navy”. 10 USC 7425.

(7) Section 7426(a) is amended by striking out “the Secretary of the Navy” and inserting in lieu thereof “Subject to the provisions of section 7422(c), the Secretary”. 10 USC 7426.

(8) The first and second sentences of section 7427 are amended by striking out “of the Navy”. 10 USC 7427.

(9) Section 7428 is amended by striking out “within the naval petroleum and oil shale reserves shall contain a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Navy” and inserting in lieu thereof “within Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 and the oil shale reserves shall contain a provision authorizing the Secretary”. 10 USC 7428.

(10) The first sentence of section 7429 is amended by deleting “of the Navy”. 10 USC 7429.

(11) The text of section 7430 is amended to read as follows: 10 USC 7430.

“(a) In administering the naval petroleum reserves under this chapter, the Secretary shall use, store, or sell the petroleum produced from the naval petroleum reserves and lands covered by joint, unit, or other cooperative plans.

“(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each sale of the United States share of petroleum shall be made by the Secretary at public sale to the highest qualified bidder, for periods of not more than one year, at such time, in such amounts, and after such advertising as the Secretary considers proper and without regard to Federal, State, or local regulations controlling sales or allocation of petroleum products. Public sale.

“(c) In no event shall the Secretary permit the award of any contract which would result in any person obtaining control, directly or indirectly, over more than 20 per centum of the estimated annual United States share of petroleum produced from Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1.

“(d) Each proposal for sale under this title shall provide that the terms of every sale of the United States share of petroleum from the naval petroleum reserves shall be so structured as to give full and

equal opportunity for the acquisition of petroleum by all interested persons, including major and independent oil producers and refiners alike. When the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, determines that the public interests will be served by the sale of petroleum to small refiners not having their own adequate sources of supply of petroleum, the Secretary is authorized and directed to set aside a portion of the United States share of petroleum produced for sale to such refiners under the provisions of this section for processing or use in such refineries, except that—

“(1) none of the production sold to small refiners may be resold in kind;

“(2) production must be sold at a cost of not less than the prevailing local market price of comparable petroleum;

“(3) the set-aside portion may not exceed 25 per centum of the estimated annual United States share of the total production from all producing naval petroleum reserves; and

“(4) notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, the Secretary may, at his discretion if he deems it to be in the public interest, prorate such petroleum among such refiners for sale, without competition, at not less than the prevailing local market price of comparable petroleum.

“(e) Any petroleum produced from the naval petroleum reserves, except such petroleum which is either exchanged in similar quantities for convenience or increased efficiency of transportation with persons or the government of an adjacent foreign state, or which is temporarily exported for convenience or increased efficiency of transportation across parts of an adjacent foreign state and reenters the United States, shall be subject to all of the limitations and licensing requirements of the Export Administration Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 841) and, in addition, before any petroleum subject to this section may be exported under the limitations and licensing requirement and penalty and enforcement provisions of the Export Administration Act of 1969, the President must make and publish an express finding that such exports will not diminish the total quality or quantity of petroleum available to the United States and that such exports are in the national interest and are in accord with the Export Administration Act of 1969.

“(f) During the period of production or any extension thereof authorized by section 7422(c), the consultation and approval requirements of section 7431(a)(3) are waived.

“(g)(1) Prior to the promulgation of any rules and regulations, plans of development and amendments thereto, and in the entering and making of contracts and operating agreements relating to the development, production, or sale of petroleum in or from the reserves, the Secretary shall consult with and give due consideration to the views of the Attorney General of the United States with respect to matters which may affect competition.

“(2) No contract or operating agreement may be made, issued, or executed under this chapter until at least thirty days after the Secretary notifies the Attorney General of the proposed contract or operating agreement. Such notification shall contain such information as the Attorney General may require in order to advise the Secretary as to whether such contract or operating agreement may create or maintain a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws. If, within such thirty day period, the Attorney General advises the Secretary that a contract or operating agreement may create or maintain a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws, then the Secretary may not make, issue, or execute that contract or operating agreement.

50 USC app.
2401 note.

Waiver.
Ante, p. 307.
Post, p. 311.
Rules and
regulations.

Contract or
operating
agreement,
notification.

"(h) Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to confer on any person immunity from civil or criminal liability, or to create defenses to actions, under the antitrust laws.

"(i) As used in this section, the term 'antitrust laws' means—

"Antitrust laws."

"(1) the Act entitled 'An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies', approved July 2, 1890 (15 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended;

"(2) the Act entitled 'An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes', approved October 15, 1914 (15 U.S.C. 12 et seq.), as amended;

"(3) the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.), as amended;

"(4) sections 73 and 74 of the Act entitled 'An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes', approved August 27, 1894 (15 U.S.C. 8 and 9), as amended; or

"(5) sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Act of June 19, 1936, chapter 592 (15 U.S.C. 13a, 13b, and 21a).

"(j) Any pipeline which accepts, conveys, or transports any petroleum produced from Naval Petroleum Reserves Numbered 1 or Numbered 3 shall accept, convey, and transport without discrimination and at reasonable rates any such petroleum as a common carrier insofar as petroleum from such reserves is concerned. Every contract entered into by the Secretary for the sale of any petroleum owned by the United States which is produced from such reserves shall contain provisions implementing the requirements of the preceding sentence if the contractor owns a controlling interest in any pipeline or any company operating any pipeline, or is the operator of any pipeline, which carries any petroleum produced from such naval petroleum reserves. The Secretary may promulgate rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section and he, or the Secretary of the Interior where the authority extends to him, may declare forfeit any contract, operating agreement, right-of-way, permit, or easement held by any person violating any such rule or regulation. This section shall not apply to any natural gas common carrier pipeline operated by any person subject to regulation under the Natural Gas Act or any public utility subject to regulation by a State or municipal regulatory agency having jurisdiction to regulate the rates and charges for the sale of natural gas to consumers within the State or municipality.

Rules and regulations.

15 USC 717w.

"(k) The President may, at his discretion, direct that all or any part of the United States share of petroleum produced from the naval petroleum reserves be placed in strategic storage facilities as authorized by sections 151 through 166 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act or that all or any part of such share be exchanged for petroleum of equal value for the purpose of placing such petroleum in such strategic storage facilities."

42 USC 6231-6246.

(12) Section 7431 is amended—

10 USC 7431.

(A) by inserting "(a)" immediately before "The Committees";

(B) by striking out "or oil shale" in clauses (1) and (2);

(C) by striking out "and oil shale" in clauses (2) and (3);

(D) by striking out "oil and gas (other than royalty oil and gas), oil shale, and products therefrom" in clause (3) and inserting in lieu thereof "petroleum (other than royalty oil and gas)"; and

(E) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(b) (1) During the period of production authorized by section

Ante, p. 307.
Report to
congressional
committees.

Report to
Congress.

Reports to
congressional
committees.

7422(c), the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives any new plans or substantial amendments to ongoing plans for the exploration, development, and production of the naval petroleum reserves.

"(2) All plans or substantial amendments submitted to the Congress pursuant to this section shall contain a report by the Attorney General of the United States with respect to the anticipated effects of such plans or amendments on competition. Such plans or amendments shall not be implemented until sixty days after such plans or amendments have been submitted to such committees.

"(c) During the period of production authorized by section 7422(c), the Secretary shall submit annual reports as of the first day of the fiscal year to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and such committees shall cause such reports to be printed as a Senate or House document, as appropriate. The Secretary shall include in such reports, with respect to each naval petroleum reserve, an explanation in detail of the following:

"(1) the status of the exploration, development, and production programs;

"(2) the production that has been achieved, including the disposition of such production and the proceeds realized therefrom;

"(3) the status of pipeline construction and procurement and problems related to the availability of transportation facilities;

"(4) a summary of future plans for exploration, development, production, disposal, and transportation of the production from the naval petroleum reserves; and

"(5) such other information regarding the reserve as the Secretary deems appropriate."

10 USC 7432.

(13) Section 7432 is amended to read as follows:

"§ 7432. Naval petroleum reserves special account

"(a) There is hereby established on the books of the Treasury Department a special account designated as the 'naval petroleum reserves special account'. There shall be credited to such account—

"(1) all proceeds realized under this chapter from the disposition of the United States share of petroleum;

"(2) the net proceeds, if any, realized from sales or exchanges within the Department of Defense of refined petroleum products accruing to the benefit of any component of that department as the result of any such sales or exchanges;

"(3) such additional sums as may be appropriated for the maintenance, operation, exploration, development, and production of the naval petroleum reserves;

10 USC 7433.

"(4) such royalties as may accrue under the provisions of section 7433; and

"(5) any other revenues resulting from the operation of the naval petroleum reserves.

"(b) Funds available in the naval petroleum reserve special account shall be available for expenditure in such sums as are specified in annual appropriations Acts for the expenses of—

"(1) exploration, prospecting, conservation, development, use, operation, and production of the naval petroleum reserves as authorized by this chapter;

"(2) production (including preparation for production) as authorized by this chapter, or as may hereafter be authorized;

"(3) the construction and operation of facilities both within and outside the naval petroleum reserves incident to the production and the delivery of petroleum, including pipelines and shipping terminals;

"(4) the procurement of petroleum for, and the construction and operation of facilities associated with, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve authorized by sections 151 through 166 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act; and

"(5) the exploration and study of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska as authorized in title I of the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976.

"(c) The budget estimates for annual appropriations from the naval petroleum reserves special account shall be prepared by the Secretary and shall be presented to the Congress by the President independently of the budget of the Department of the Navy and the Department of Defense.

"(d) Contracts under this chapter providing for the obligation of funds may be entered into by the Secretary for a period of five years, renewable, at the option of the Secretary, for an additional five-year period; however, such contracts may obligate funds only to the extent that such funds are made available in annual appropriations."

42 USC 6231-6246.

Ante, p. 303.

Budget estimates, presentation to Congress.

Contracts.

10 USC 7433.

10 USC 7434.

10 USC 7435.

10 USC 7436.

10 USC 7438.

(14) Section 7433(a) is amended by striking out "of the Navy".
 (15) Section 7433(b) is amended by striking out "and oil shale".
 (16) Section 7434 is amended by striking out "and oil shale".
 (17) Section 7435(b) is amended by striking out "of the Navy".
 (18) Section 7436(a) is amended by deleting "of the Navy, subject to approval of the President."

(19) Section 7438 is amended by striking out "Secretary of the Interior" wherever it occurs and inserting therefor "Administrator of the Energy Research and Development Administration"; and by striking out "of the Navy" wherever it occurs.

(20) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended—

(A) by inserting immediately before

"7421. Jurisdiction and control."

the following:

"7420. Definitions."

(B) by striking out:

"7432. Expenditures; appropriations chargeable."

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"7432. Naval petroleum reserve special account."

Approved April 5, 1976.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 94-81 Pts. I, 2, 3 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs) and No. 94-156 accompanying H.R. 5919 (Comm. on Armed Services) and No. 94-942 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 94-327 accompanying S. 2173 (Comm. on Armed Services) and No. 94-708 (Comm. of Conference).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 121 (1975): July 8, considered and passed House.
 July 28, S. 2173 considered in Senate.
 July 29, considered and passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S. 2173.

Vol. 122 (1976): Mar. 24, Senate agreed to conference report.
 Mar. 31, House agreed to conference report.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS:

Vol. 12, No. 15 (1976): Apr. 5, Presidential statement.

REPAIR OF TYPHOON DAMAGE, GUAM

SEPTEMBER 27 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 24), 1976.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SYMINGTON, from the Committee on Armed Services,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 15136]

The Committee on Armed Services, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 15136) to authorize appropriations for construction of facilities on Guam, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The Committee amendments are as follows:

1. On page 2, line 1: Strike out the figure "\$71,400,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$55,935,000".
2. On page 2, line 2: Strike out the figure "\$24,400,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$22,565,000".
3. On page 2, line 4: Strike out the figure "\$95,800,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$78,500,000".
4. On page 2, beginning with line 11, strike out all down through line 17 and insert in lieu thereof the following:
for demolition, construction, improvements, minor construction, and planning of family housing facilities on Guam an amount not to exceed \$27,924,000.
5. On page 2, line 18, insert "AND MISCELLANEOUS" after "GENERAL".
6. On page 3, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:
SEC. 302. (a) Chapter 516 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(1)

(b) The table of chapters at the beginning of subtitle C and at the beginning of part I of subtitle C of title 10, United States Code, are each amended by striking out

"516. Naval Districts..... 5221".

7. On page 3, line 3, strike out "302" and insert in lieu thereof "303".

EXPLANATION OF AMENDMENTS

All amendments reflect the committee's approval of recommendations made by the Subcommittee on Military Construction. The subcommittee recommended specific deletions and reductions discussed later in this report.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL AND SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE ACTION

The Department of Defense requested a total of \$144,864,000 in new authorization to repair or replace facilities on the island of Guam damaged by Typhoon Pamela which struck the island on May 21, 1976. As approved by the committee, the bill reduces the Department's request by \$38,440,000.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZATIONS GRANTED

<i>Title I: Construction</i>	
Navy	\$55,935,000
Air Force	22,565,000
Subtotal	78,500,000
<i>Title II: Family Housing</i>	
Navy	\$11,647,000
Air Force	16,277,000
Subtotal	27,924,000
Grand total	106,424,000

IMPORTANCE OF GUAM

Guam plays a vital role in U.S. national defense strategy. Two elements of our strategic triad depend on Guam for their necessary logistical support that is not available anywhere else in that part of the world. The only strategic bomber force in the Far East is stationed at Anderson Air Force Base on the northern end of the island. The strategic importance of this force was only recently displayed when B-52's were deployed from Guam to overfly Korea in a "show of force" after the brutal murder of two United States Army officers. In addition the only facilities west of Hawaii available to handle routine maintenance of both nuclear attack and ballistic missile carrying submarines exist on Guam. The committee considers it essential that the military forces on Guam have the facilities necessary to efficiently conduct their important mission.

GENERAL RESPONSE TO A NATURAL DISASTER

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense and the military services respond to natural disasters promptly to restore

mission effectiveness and to preclude further costly deterioration of facilities damaged by natural disasters. In most natural disaster cases, sufficient legal authority exists (10 U.S.C. 2673) to "restore or replace" damaged facilities using available Operating and Maintenance (O&M) monies or by reprogramming available Military Construction Program (MCP) monies without the necessity of new legislation. The committee expects, of course, to be kept advised of all funds spent to repair or replace damaged facilities, but such repair or replacement should proceed as expeditiously as necessary. The committee has the definite impression that, in the case of damage caused by Typhoon Pamela on Guam, the services are deferring some necessary repairs and replacements while waiting for this legislation even though authority already exists.

The committee sets forth the following logic diagram to be used when evaluating how to approach the programming of facilities damaged by natural disasters.

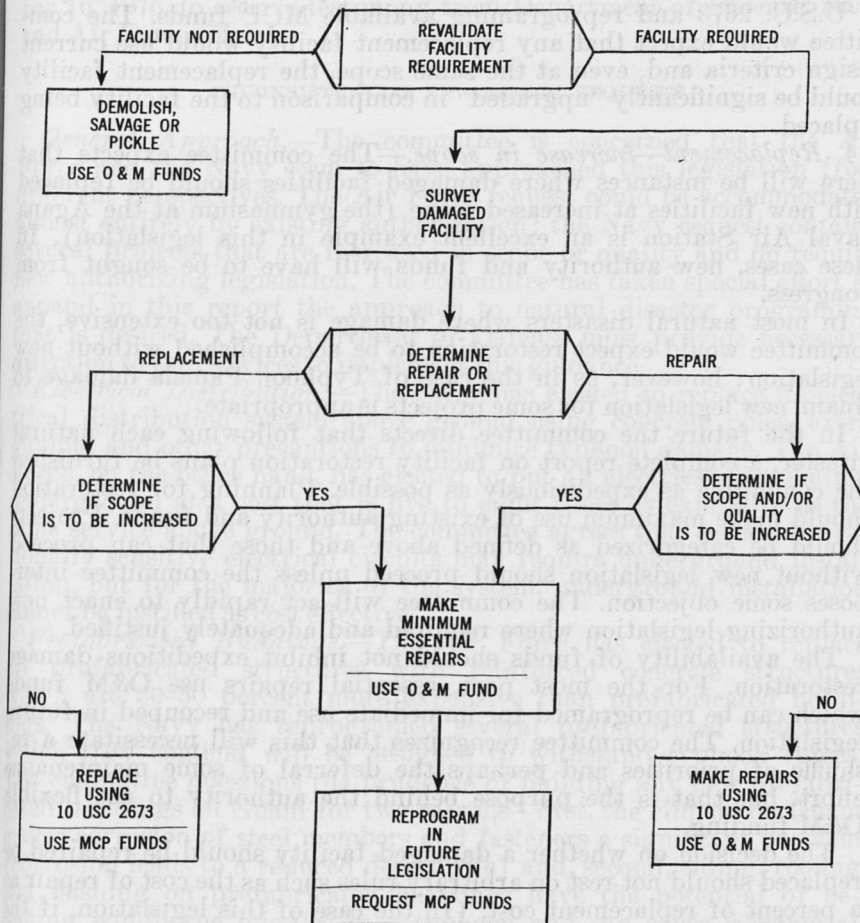


FIGURE 1.—Damaged Facility Restoration Logic Diagram

From this diagram there are four categories of projects that may result from a natural disaster:

1. *Repair—no increase in scope, no upgrade.*—This category of projects can proceed immediately using available O&M funds. Typical of this category would be projects to replace siding and roofing that had been damaged, to repair security fencing and lighting or to repair damage to utility systems. Repairs should be done in the most cost effective manner using quality materials. If there is going to be significant upgrade in the quality of the facility (e.g., closing in damaged louvres and installing air conditioning), then new authority should be sought.

2. *Repair—increase in scope and/or upgrade.*—Any facility that is to be repaired at a scope or a quality level significantly in excess of the scope and quality that existed prior to the natural disaster requires new authorization and funding from Congress.

3. *Replacement—no increase in scope.*—Like category 1 above, this category of projects can proceed immediately using the authority of 10 U.S.C. 2673 and reprogramming available MCP funds. The committee would expect that any replacement facility would use current design criteria and, even at the same scope, the replacement facility would be significantly "upgraded" in comparison to the facility being replaced.

4. *Replacement—increase in scope.*—The committee expects that there will be instances where damaged facilities should be replaced with new facilities at increased scope (the gymnasium at the Agana Naval Air Station is an excellent example in this legislation). In these cases, new authority and funds will have to be sought from Congress.

In most natural disasters where damage is not too extensive, the committee would expect restoration to be accomplished without new legislation; however, as in the case of Typhoon Pamela damage to Guam, new legislation for some projects is appropriate.

In the future the committee directs that following each natural disaster, a complete report on facility restoration plans be furnished the committee as expeditiously as possible. Planning for restoration should make maximum use of existing authority and funds. Projects should be categorized as defined above and those that can proceed without new legislation should proceed unless the committee interposes some objection. The committee will act rapidly to enact new authorizing legislation where required and adequately justified.

The availability of funds should not inhibit expeditious damage restoration. For the most part, essential repairs use O&M funds which can be reprogrammed for immediate use and recouped in future legislation. The committee recognizes that this will necessitate a reshuffle of priorities and perhaps the deferral of some maintenance effort, but that is the purpose behind the authority to use flexible O&M funding.

The decision on whether a damaged facility should be repaired or replaced should not rest on arbitrary rules such as the cost of repair as a percent of replacement cost. (In the case of this legislation, if the cost of repairs exceeded 50 percent of replacement cost, replacement was programmed.) Life cycle costing should be used which takes into account, not only the repair or replacement one-time cost, but also the operating costs over the expected life of each alternative.

TYPHOON PAMELA

Using the terminology of western Pacific meteorologists, Typhoon Pamela was a "super-typhoon" with winds in excess of 120 knots. The most devastating characteristic of Pamela was her slow forward movement which subjected Guam to winds in excess of 100 knots for a period of six hours and rain accumulating 27 inches in a single 24 hour period. The United States military forces on Guam deserve complete credit for the miraculous survival of such a storm with only one civilian casualty attributable to the storm.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Upon receiving the administration's request for authorizing legislation, the committee directed a staff member to visit Guam to get first hand information on facilities restoration requirements. The Subcommittee on Military Construction held hearings on September 16, 1976, to receive testimony from Department of Defense, Navy and Air Force officials.

INCONSISTENCIES IN SERVICE REQUESTS

General Approach.—The committee is concerned that the Air Force and the Navy seem to have approached this legislation from different perspectives. The Air Force request could be accommodated almost entirely by existing authorization; the Navy request contains several projects that are increased in scope or quality and do require new authorizing legislation. The committee has taken special effort to expand in this report the approach to natural disaster programing that is desired. The Department of Defense must provide necessary direction to the Services to implement this guidance.

Electrical Distribution.—The Navy has elected to replace its electrical distribution system above ground using concrete poles, extra guying, and other precautions to minimize typhoon damage. The Air Force, on the other hand, has elected to put all electrical distribution underground at a cost that is five to eight times as expensive as the same service above ground. The committee agrees that certain operationally sensitive electrical circuits may require underground installation, but for the majority of the system, underground installation cannot be justified as cost effective.

Prefabricated Buildings.—The Air Force has elected to replace all prefabricated structures with reinforced concrete structures which are 30-50 percent more expensive than prefabricated buildings. The Navy has reprogrammed several prefabricated structures which they contend will be designed to withstand typhoon forces. The committee questions the prudence of building any new prefabricated buildings on Guam for two reasons—first, the climate on Guam makes corrosion of steel members and fasteners a significant problem (corrosion leads to a reduced design life) and, second, siding, roofing and flashing on prefabricated buildings have the potential of becoming windborne missiles in a typhoon and can cause substantial secondary damage. Although the committee is not dictating that there be no prefabricated buildings constructed, the Defense Department should carefully reexamine this issue before permitting the Services to proceed.

Housing O&M.—The Navy requested nearly six million dollars in housing O&M authority to clean up and make repairs to damaged housing units. This work is proceeding and the Navy's request is to replenish O&M funds taken from FY-76 and FY-77 appropriations. The Air Force had no comparable request and had apparently included comparable repair work in its request for housing construction authority. Since this is a replenishment authorization and since figures supplied to the committee indicated costs may be much less than requested, the committee elected to delete them entirely at this time. Necessary housing repair work should proceed by reallocating other FY-77 or FY-78 housing O&M funds from lower priority requirements. The committee will entertain a request in the FY-78 military construction bill to replenish the housing O&M account based on actual costs associated with repairing damaged housing units.

Cost Estimates.—Navy cost estimates were determined by engineering cost estimators on Guam and include an appropriate inflation factor. Air Force cost estimates are based on standard unit costs multiplied by an area cost index of 1.8 without including an inflation factor. The committee has adjusted some project costs where they appear to be excessive.

OTHER ISSUES

Family Housing Air Conditioning.—Family housing on Guam has generally been designed and constructed on the premise that air conditioning would not be provided. Consequently many walls have large louvered openings that proved to be especially susceptible to typhoon damage. This damage was aggravated by the fact that a majority of occupants had closed up some of the openings and installed personally owned window air conditioners. Both the Navy and the Air Force are proposing as a part of the repair work in family housing to permanently close up louvered openings, installing smaller, stronger conventional metal windows. This method of repair will require that family housing units be air conditioned to maintain acceptable levels of temperature and humidity.

This legislation makes no provision to centrally air condition units and witnesses testified that occupants will be required to provide their own window units until central air conditioning can be programmed in the future. The committee is concerned that this approach may prove to be not only a hardship to the occupant who will be forced to buy window air conditioners to make the homes habitable, but also a more costly approach since window units are much more energy extravagant than central systems. The committee seriously considered adding authority for the Services to centrally air condition family housing units; however, sufficient cost data were not available to positively substantiate such a position. The committee directs that the Department of Defense examine this question in depth and report to the committee on the economic consequences of the air conditioning alternatives. If central air conditioning is clearly cost effective the committee will expect to see a request for the necessary authority contained in the Fiscal Year 1978 Military Construction Authorization bill.

Damage to Air Force Fuel Tanks.—Very recently the Air Force discovered damage resulting from the typhoon to the lids of large fuel storage tanks that represents a serious hazard to the operation of the tank farm. At the time of the hearings the Air Force could give no estimate on the cost of repairs. Although this project was not included in the original request, the committee considers it to be a critical operational requirement and the Air Force is authorized to proceed with the repairs within the funding authority provided in this bill.

Projects Deferred.—The committee has had to act on this legislation quite rapidly and the Services have not had time to do their usual thorough analysis of these projects. Consequently the committee has deferred, without prejudice, more projects than usual which it feels can safely be deferred until more adequate planning can be done. The committee has not eliminated any projects as unjustified and will entertain requests for deferred projects in future legislation, if warranted.

NAVAL DISTRICTS

The committee considered a late request by the Navy that sections 5221 and 5222 of title 10, United States Code, be repealed in view of the actions by Congress in the fiscal year 1977 Defense Appropriations Act which provided funds for only four naval districts rather than the eleven required in section 5221. The committee believes that the repeal of those sections is appropriate in view of current conflicting legislation.

TITLE I—NAVY AND AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The Navy requested \$72,120,000 for the restoration of damaged facilities at the Naval Complex, Guam. Additionally, \$5,749,000 was requested for planning and design, making the total request for facilities restoration for the Navy \$77,869,000.

The Air Force requested \$24,650,000 for the restoration of damaged facilities at Andersen AFB, Guam. Additionally, \$1,972,000 was requested for planning and design, making the total request for facilities restoration for the Air Force \$26,622,000.

Family housing for both Services is not included in the above totals. The Committee carefully considered all of the facilities restoration requested by the Navy and Air Force. The following tables summarize by Major Command and Facility Class the authorization requested and the Committee actions:

MAJOR COMMAND SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

Command/installation	Request	Committee action
NAVY		
Commander-in-chief, Pacific Fleet:		
Naval air station.....	8,400	7,145
Naval magazine.....	1,000	0
Naval station.....	32,340	28,950
Ship repair facility.....	4,250	50
Supply depot.....	6,570	1,820
Total.....	52,560	37,965
Chief of Naval Material:		
Navy Publication and Printing Office.....	960	0
Navy Public Works Center.....	11,820	11,820
Total.....	12,780	11,820
Naval Telecommunications Command: Naval Communications Area Master Station, WESTPAC.....	5,840	5,500
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Naval Regional Medical Center.....	940	650
Total.....	72,120	55,935
Planning and design.....	5,749	0
Total.....	77,869	55,935
AIR FORCE		
Strategic Air Command: Andersen Air Force Base, Guam.....	24,650	22,565
Planning and design.....	1,972	0
Total.....	26,622	22,565
Grand total.....	104,491	78,500

FACILITY CLASS SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Request			Committee action		
	Navy	Air Force	Total	Navy	Air Force	Total
100—Operational.....	20,090	3,842	23,932	13,490	3,842	17,332
200—Maintenance and production.....	10,570	1,973	12,543	5,660	1,973	7,633
300—Research and development.....		300	300		300	300
400—Supply.....	4,320		4,320	3,970		3,970
500—Medical.....		120	120		120	120
600—Administrative.....	5,000	4,548	9,548	4,450	4,548	8,998
700—Bachelor housing/ community support.....	26,140	10,396	36,536	22,505	10,396	32,901
800—Utilities and ground improvements.....	6,000	3,471	9,471	5,860	1,386	7,246
Subtotal.....	72,120	24,650	96,770	55,935	22,565	78,500
Planning and design.....	5,749	1,972	7,721			
Total.....	77,869	26,622	104,491	55,935	22,565	78,500

Navy

The Navy testified that the base complex on Guam is needed in its present size and configuration to support the Pacific Fleet in the Western Pacific area. With the major damage that was sustained, the Navy re-examined its missions and base loadings to assure that there was a requirement for restoration of all the facilities requested in the supplemental. Further, the size or scope was examined to verify what the facility scope should be for the future. The scope of restored facilities will be equal to or less than the damaged facilities in most cases. Exceptions were made to provide a standard structure or facility that met the requirement where the existing facilities provided significantly less space. It would be uneconomical to restore the facility to

its present size, and several years later provide an addition to meet the total requirement.

Tabulated below are the facilities that would be constructed at a scope greater than the scope damaged :

P-No.	Activity	Title	Requested (square feet)	Scope damaged (square feet)
P-162-----	NAS	Gymnasium replacement-----	22,454	4,599
P-185-----	NCAMS	Hobby shop replacement-----	13,250	7,140
P-187-----	NCAMS	Youth center-----	4,750	1,240

Two other Navy facilities will be improved as a part of the restoration. In order to make the bachelor enlisted quarters more resistant to typhoon damage, the large, louvered windows will be removed and replaced with smaller ones. Air conditioning will be installed, and the interior spaces modernized to meet current habitability and occupancy criteria. At the Naval Communication Area Master Station WESTPAC, the log periodic antennas destroyed by Typhoon Pamela will be replaced with current technology omnidirectional and high takeoff angle antennas.

Air Force

Air Force witnesses testified that the force planning structure for Guam has been carefully considered in developing a program for the restoration/replacement of facilities damaged and/or destroyed by Typhoon Pamela. Accordingly, to support the foreseeable Air Force mission to be supported by the Andersen Air Force Base complex on Guam it is necessary that all facilities damaged by Typhoon Pamela be restored with the exception of one of four aircraft nosedocks. Of the 21 facilities that were completely destroyed in the storm, seven require replacement.

On the restoration of damaged facilities and the replacement of destroyed facilities, the Air Force testified that work would be restricted to restore and/or replace only to the extent of the scope of the facility prior to the storm. Also, to preclude damage in future storms, masonry construction would be used in all replacement work except for the three aircraft nosedocks to be restored. On these, new metal siding will be installed to a criteria to withstand the forces of typhoon winds.

One exception is the restoration of the Wing Headquarters building at \$3,170,000, which includes alterations to provide central air conditioning. This is a part of the storm proofing to be included in the restoration work. Closing of the louvered sections of the structure, that permitted damaging wind and wind-driven rain to enter the building, will require the air conditioning.

BUDGETARY IMPACT

The budgetary impact is reflected in the following report furnished by the Congressional Budget Office :

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: S. 3786.
 2. Bill title: Supplemental Authorization Act for Military Construction on Guam.
 3. Purpose of bill: To authorize appropriations for construction of facilities on Guam totaling \$106,424,000.
 4. Budget impact: See Table I.
 5. Basis for estimate: The estimates assume that funds will be appropriated for the full amount of the authorization, and available for obligation not later than 30 September 1976.
 6. Estimate comparison: The Defense estimate was not available at the time this estimate was prepared.
 7. Previous CBO estimate: CBO prepared an estimate for a similar bill, H.R. 15136 on 31 August 1976.
 8. Estimate prepared by: Robert Schafer (225-4844).
 9. Estimate approved by: James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.
- Date: September 22, 1976.

TABLE I.—BUDGET IMPACT

[In millions of dollars]

	Authori- zation amounts (budget authority)	Tran- sition quarter	Estimated costs (fiscal years)				
			1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Title I:							
Military construction, Navy.....	55.935	0.560	6.712	24.611	12.306	7.831	1.610
Military construction, Air Force.....	22.565	.225	2.708	8.123	7.446	3.159	.451
Title II:							
Family housing, construction.....	27.924	.279	1.117	6.981	11.169	6.144	1.116
Family housing, operation and maintenance.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	106.424	1.064	10.537	39.715	30.921	17.134	3.177

Calendar No. 1268

94TH CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

REPORT
No. 94-1338

STOCKPILE DISPOSALS

SEPTEMBER 29, 1976.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Armed Services,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 3852]

The Committee on Armed Services, having had under consideration the question of disposals from the national and supplemental stockpiles, reports the following original bill, (S. 3852) a bill to authorize the disposal of certain materials from the national and supplemental stockpiles, and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the disposal of certain excess materials from the national and supplemental stockpiles.

FORM OF COMMITTEE ACTION

The bills under consideration by the committee were S. 3344, silver; S. 3345, tin; S. 3346, antimony; and S. 3347, industrial diamonds, all of which were introduced at the request of the administration. The Committee decided to report an original bill since it wished to incorporate in a single bill all the materials to be released from the stockpiles.

BACKGROUND

This Nation stockpiles critical materials under the authority of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98-98h) and the supplemental stockpile, established under section 104(b) of the Agricultural Trades Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1704), so that such materials will be available in time of national emergency. At the present time there are 91 different stockpiled commodities, ranging from aluminum to zinc, with a current market value estimated to be \$7 billion. The Federal Preparedness Agency under the General Services Administration is the keeper and administrator of these stockpiles. From time to time as materials



become obsolete or requirements for national defense purposes were reduced, Congress has authorized the disposal of certain materials. There have been no additions to the stockpiles since 1959.

COMMODITY DATA

	Silver (troy ounces)	Tin (long tons)	Antimony (short tons)	Industrial diamonds (carats)
Current stockpile inventory (as of June 30, 1976).....	139,500,000	204,553	40,714	20,000,000
Current stockpile objective ¹	21,663,000	40,500	0	0
Excess over current objectives.....	117,837,000	164,053	40,714	20,000,000
Disposal requested.....	118,000,000	28,000	10,000	8,500,000
Disposal recommended.....	0	28,000	10,000	2,500,000
Annual U.S. consumption (for 1975).....	133,000,000	54,399	36,000	4,770,000
Total U.S. imports (for 1975).....	90,422,000	43,665	18,719	5,220,000
Value per unit (as of June 30, 1976).....	\$4,535	\$8,536	\$3,800	² \$15.62

¹ Current stockpile objectives are those set in 1973 by the Nixon administration based on 1-yr supply. GSA revealed during hearings that the present Administration had just determined a new stockpile policy that would base stockpile objectives on a 3-yr supply.

² Value per carat varies widely with quality of diamonds. Value shown is for June 1976 and represents an estimate of current average value.

COMMITTEE POSITION

General

The committee was pleased to learn that the President has made new policy determinations regarding strategic stockpiles. These policy determinations culminate nearly two years of effort by an inter-agency study group, constituted by the National Security Council. The committee does, however, reserve its endorsement of the new policy determinations until they are formalized and an implementing program is developed. The committee expects to continue its oversight authority as now contained in current stockpile legislation.

The committee, in examining stockpile disposal proposals, must look not only at the national defense implications but also at the effect that the requested disposal will have on the commodity market. In general, there seems to be good rapport between GSA and industry as reflected in testimony taken at hearings on the legislative proposals. However, there have been instances when GSA could not develop a disposal program which had industry concurrence and GSA proceeded to sell some commodities despite industry objections. The committee does not expect that there will always be agreement between GSA and industry as to the quantity, quality and procedures used to dispose of stockpile materials; however, such agreement should be sought. The committee requests that GSA provide prompt notification in significant instances where the desires of industry cannot be reconciled prior to disposal.

The legislative history with regard to stockpile disposals is replete with reference to the use of competitive procedures to dispose of stockpile commodities. It has been and it is now the intent of Congress that, to the maximum extent possible, all disposals of stockpile materials be by competitive procedures using well established Federal guidelines. The committee has not elected to add such language to the law because there may be unforeseen cause to deviate from competitive procedures, but in the future the committee expects to be given notice in any instance where competitive procedures are not contemplated.

S.R. 1338

Silver

The Administration is proposing to dispose of 118 million troy ounces of silver—all but 21,500,000 ounces that now exists in the stockpile. The committee is concerned that the Administration has not fully evaluated the national defense requirement for silver in view of the rapidly declining sources of silver. The committee took the position that no silver should be released from the stockpile at this time.

Tin

S. 3345 proposes the disposal of 28,000 long tons of tin from a current stockpile of over 204,000 long tons. The United States is totally dependent on tin imports with Malaysia and Thailand supplying nearly three-fourths of the total U.S. import in 1975. With total consumption of about 40,000 long tons per year, the current stockpile represents nearly a 5-year stockpile and the release of 28,000 long tons should not affect the national defense. Endorsement of this proposal by the steel industry and tin importers was unanimous.

Antimony

Antimony is used primarily in batteries and as a fire retardant. Its use in batteries has declined markedly in recent years as technology has developed the new, maintenance free batteries which use little if any antimony. Disposal of 10,000 short tons from a stockpile of over 40,000 short tons was requested and the committee felt that in view of the decreased requirement for antimony release of 10,000 short tons from the stockpile was appropriate.

Industrial diamonds

Industrial diamonds were the most difficult commodity for the committee to deal with. The United States is totally dependent on imports for industrial diamonds and the Republic of South Africa is the primary source. There is no substitute for diamonds in the manufacture of certain drilling and cutting tools. U.S. imports over the past several years have averaged about 6 million carats annually and consumption has averaged slightly higher than 5 million carats annually. With a stockpile of 20 million carats, the Administration was proposing to dispose of 8,500,000 carats in a single year. Aside from the fact that the committee has concern about the market impact of such a disposal, the committee did not feel that such a drastic reduction to the existing stockpile could be tolerated. Since the United States must rely on imported industrial diamonds and considering the volatile climate on the Continent of Africa, the committee felt that no more than 2,500,000 carats of industrial diamonds should be released at the present time.

The committee was surprised to learn through testimony that the General Services Administration has sold industrial diamonds, authorized for disposal in prior legislation, to Israel on a non-competitive basis. There is serious concern on the part of the committee that this form of disposal to a foreign country without competition may violate the legislation authorizing the disposal; however, in any event such method of disposal clearly violates the intent of Congress. If the administration desires to sell diamonds to Israel on a non-competitive basis as a form of foreign aid, specific authorizing legislation should be sought; strategic stockpiles, established for national defense purposes, are not to be manipulated for economic or political reasons.



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The committee has, therefore, reduced the authorization for disposal from the requested 8.5 million carats to 2.5 million carats. This reduction is based on figures presented during hearings by both the Industrial Diamond Association and the General Services Administration. The Industrial Diamond Association proposed draft legislation to the committee which would limit disposal to ten percent of the annual free world consumption as determined by the Department of Commerce. This would amount to about 600,000 carats per year at the present time. The committee elected not to include the Industrial Diamond Association's language restricting disposal; instead total disposal authorization was reduced to 2.5 million carats—an amount that may reasonably be disposed of over the next 2 to 4 years—and the committee expects the General Services Administration and the industrial diamond industry to agree on a maximum disposal rate or this committee is to be notified of the circumstances before disposal commences if agreement cannot be reached.

The committee further expects these diamonds to be sold on a competitive basis. As stated above, the committee expects to be promptly notified if the General Services Administration elects for any reason to dispose of industrial diamonds on other than a competitive basis.

BUDGETARY IMPACT

In its budget for fiscal year 1977, the administration presumed that the stockpile bills requested would be passed. Accordingly, an estimated \$745 million in anticipated sales was reflected as reducing outlays in the Defense category. This presumption on stockpile sales which was incorporated in the first concurrent resolution on the budget puts the committee in the position of approving the legislation or forcing the Defense Department to reduce outlays elsewhere. The committee would strongly urge that future budgets reflect amounts based on existing legislation at the time they are submitted, and that any changes that may accrue from legislative proposals be declared separately.

The table that follows reflects sales estimates for fiscal year 1977 of the commodities authorized for disposal by this bill:

	GSA original estimate	GSA revised estimate	Committee estimate
Silver.....	1 349.3	349.3	0
Tin.....	250.6	250.6	250
Antimony.....	20.0	33.6	33
Industrial diamonds.....	2 126.1	2 126.1	39
Total.....	746.0	759.6	292

¹ All figures in millions of dollars.

² Assumes 8,500,000 carats sold.

³ Assumes 600,000 carats at \$15 per carat.

The budgetary impact as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., September 22, 1976.

Hon. JOHN C. STENNIS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to Section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached revised cost estimate for S.—, a bill to authorize the disposal of three materials from the national and supplemental stockpiles. Also included is a cost estimate for S. 3786, a bill to authorize appropriations for construction of facilities on Guam.

Should the Committee so desire, we would be pleased to provide further details on the attached cost estimates.

Sincerely,

(for Alice M. Rivlin, Director).

Attachments.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE, SEPTEMBER 22, 1976

1. Bill number: S. — (S. 3345, S. 3346, and S. 3347 as amended).
2. Bill title: To authorize the disposal of three materials from the national and the supplemental stockpiles.
3. Purpose of bill: The bill authorizes the disposition of the following materials: (a) Approximately 10,000 short tons of antimony; (b) approximately 2,500,000 carats of industrial diamonds; and, (c) approximately 28,000 long tons of tin.
4. Budget impact:

Budget function 050 authorization amount estimated receipts

Fiscal year:	In millions
1977	—\$307
1978	0
1979	0
1980	0
1981	0

5. Basis for estimate: The estimate is based on the assumption that the bill will be passed prior to October 1, 1976, and that all materials authorized for disposition in the bill will be disposed of in fiscal year 1977 in an orderly manner without impacting the market prices of the materials being sold.

If the sales were to be made at a slower pace, for example, if diamonds were sold at a rate of 600,000 carats per year, then the budget impact would be reduced in fiscal year 1977 and increased in the out years.

Budget function 050 authorization amounts; estimated receipts

Fiscal year:	
1977	—\$278
1978	—9
1979	—9
1980	—9
1981	—2



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6. Estimate comparison: The CBO estimate is based on the same commodity prices as the agency estimates.

7. Previous CBO estimate: CBO prepared an estimate for a similar bill, H.R. 15081, on August 25, 1976 and for an earlier version of this bill on September 9, 1976. This estimate differs in that a reduced quantity of industrial diamonds is authorized for sale as compared to H.R. 15081. In addition this bill does not authorize disposition of silver.

8. Estimate prepared by Robert Schafer (225-4844).

9. Estimate approved by James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

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CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE, SEPTEMBER 22, 1976

(for Alice M. Rivlin, Director)

Attachment: Estimate of the cost of the bill, H.R. 15081, as amended, for the fiscal year 1977, and for the fiscal year 1978, and for the fiscal year 1979, and for the fiscal year 1980, and for the fiscal year 1981.

1. Bill number: S. — (S. 3345, S. 3346, and S. 3347 as amended).
2. Bill title: To authorize the disposal of three materials from the national and the supplemental stockpile.
3. Purpose of bill: The bill authorizes the disposition of the following materials: (a) Approximately 10,000 short tons of antimony; (b) Approximately 2,500,000 carats of industrial diamonds; and (c) Approximately 28,000 long tons of tin.
4. Budget impact:

Fiscal year:	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Authorization amount:	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated receipts:	—	—	—	—	—
Net cost:	—	—	—	—	—

5. Basis for estimate: The estimate is based on the assumption that the bill will be passed prior to October 1, 1976, and that all materials authorized for disposition in the bill will be disposed of in fiscal year 1977 in an orderly manner without impacting the market prices of the materials being sold.

If the sales were to be made at a slower pace, for example, if diamonds were sold at a rate of 800,000 carats per year, then the budget impact would be reduced in fiscal year 1977 and increased in the out years.

Fiscal year:	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Authorization amount:	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated receipts:	—	—	—	—	—
Net cost:	—	—	—	—	—